

# The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

MAY 1951

AFFILIATED WITH  
THE AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR

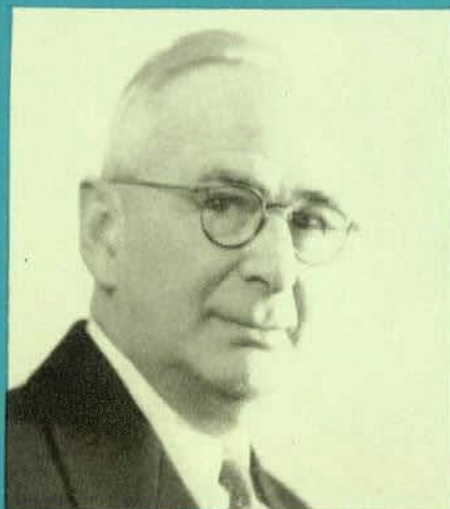


Blossom Time



# **I.B.E.W.** *Salutes the*

## **HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYES AND BARTENDERS INTERNATIONAL UNION**



**HUGO ERNST**  
General President



**ED S. MILLER**  
General Secretary-Treasurer

Sixty years ago, an organization named the Waiters' and Bartenders' National Union of the United States was granted a charter. After six decades of struggle, and several changes in name, that union stands today as one of the strongest in the world, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union of America. This sister American Federation of Labor Union has more than 400,000 members in 725 locals throughout the United States, Canada, Alaska and Hawaii. Headquarters for the union are located in Cincinnati.

Hugo Ernst, long a fighting liberal, has been president of the union since 1945, and Edward S. Miller, the youthful and energetic secretary-treasurer, has served in his post since 1946. Both leaders assumed their duties under appointments and were elected to full terms by the membership in 1947.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union has been associated consistently with civic endeavors. One of its great humanitarian gestures was the pledging of \$300,000 to the City of Hope, non-profit sanitarium near Los Angeles. With great pride, we salute an outstanding sister trade union in this issue of the Journal.



# The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

Volume 50, No. 5

May, 1951

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# Executive Council MEETING

## *Minutes and Report of the International Executive Council*

*Regular Meeting Beginning March 5, 1951*

All Council Members present—Paulsen, Marciante, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn and Cockburn.

The last Council minutes and report were approved.

Reports of the Auditor were examined, discussed and filed.

### **EMPLOYEE RETIRED**

Ellen Lanahan has been employed in the International Office for 26 years. Our law provides that an employee—not a Brotherhood member—may be retired after 20 years service “for reasons of age or disability.”

The Executive Council voted retirement pay to this employee—effective April 1, 1951—upon recommendation of the International Secretary.

### **CASE OF T. J. DAIGLE**

T. J. Daigle belongs to Local Union 390, Port Arthur, Texas. Charges were filed against him by an officer of the Local Union, by five former Executive Board members, and by members of an Auditing Committee.

Daigle was charged with making false statements to a Local Union meeting and to public officials—that the previous Executive Board and Auditing Committee had mis-applied funds and destroyed vital records.

The Trial Board hearing lasted from 6:30 p.m. until 6:30 a.m. the next day. The record of the hearing amounted to 36 legal size pages.

Daigle was found guilty on four counts. He was assessed \$37.50 on each count and suspended from attending Local Union meetings for six months. He appealed to Vice President Ingram.

### **Made Three Trips**

After making three trips to Port Arthur and later holding a hearing, the Vice President upheld the action taken. His decision, among other things, stated:

“You took the position that the average member could not intelligently pass upon an audit and that it was your duty to guide them. You boasted of a college education, your experience as a school teacher and your position as secretary of a fraternal organization to qualify you as an authority on audit reports . . .

“ . . . You by your actions and remarks assumed the position that the records did not exist . . . On Page 12 of the transcript and also in oral statement you admit that you made false charges against — — — and you attempted to apologize to him after charges were filed.”

### **More Appeals**

Daigle next appealed to the International President. The President sustained the decision rendered and said:

“ . . . the evidence which you submit does not tend to deny the statements attributed to you in the charges but rather constitutes an attempt to show that such statements were made in the spirit of constructive criticism. Whatever your motives, the accusations and inferences were such as to invite charges . . . ”

Daigle now appeals to this Council. We have studied the lengthy files and nowhere does he deny the charges. Instead he claims his accusers violated the Constitution.

### **Cannot Expect Immunity**

Daigle claims he was not given an impartial hearing by the Vice President because he refused—when



hearing the appeal—to “subpoena” into the hearing the 150 Local Union members who were present when Daigle’s statements were made.

The record shows that the Auditing Committee’s Report was accepted by the Local Union and the committee was discharged with a vote of thanks.

When a member slanders and falsely accuses others then he has no right to expect immunity from charges against himself.

The record shows and the appellant’s own statements agree that the charges were justified. Therefore, the decisions rendered in this case are sustained.

### CASE OF LOCAL UNION 1467

Members of Local Union 1467 did electrical manufacturing work in Jersey City, New Jersey. Their employer had two plants about seven miles apart, one in Jersey City and one in Newark.

Their Business Manager, John Moran, was also the business manager of the Teamsters Union. Investigation disclosed that Moran’s activities were quite detrimental to our members and the Brotherhood.

Moran made an agreement with the Company for one plant at a much lower wage than the other plant seven miles away—covering exactly the same work. This was done without the knowledge or vote of the membership.

### Hearing Held

When Moran’s actions became known—during the investigation made by Vice President Liggett’s office—Moran petitioned the National Labor Relations Board, in behalf of the Teamsters Union, for a Labor Board election. (This petition was later withdrawn.)

Moran’s plan was to try to turn the contract rights and our membership—at both plants—over to the Teamsters Union. Charges were filed with Vice President Liggett against Moran.

A hearing was held by the Vice President. Moran was found guilty and expelled from the I.B.E.W. He never appealed.

August 17, 1950 the International President took charge—through the Vice President’s office—of the Local Union’s affairs to protect the membership. (This was before Moran was expelled.) The President acted under the authority granted in Article IV of our Constitution.

### Matters Corrected

Later, as our law requires, President Tracy referred the entire case to the Executive Council. After the International took charge of the Local Union’s affairs the following occurred:

1. Moran was expelled after a hearing.

2. The employer closed his Jersey City plant and moved all operations to the Newark Plant—seven miles away.
3. The Jersey City membership returned their charter to the International and transferred to the Newark Local Union.
4. A new and 100 percent better contract was made with the employer and approved by the membership.

The above occurred before the Executive Council convened. Therefore, no Council action was necessary.

### INTERNATIONAL SECRETARY

International Secretary Milne reported to the Council that we now have over half a million dues paying members.

He also reported on the special study made of our records concerning our pension problems. The Council devoted much time to all this and a separate statement on the subject appears with these minutes.

### PENSIONS APPROVED

The Executive Council approved the following pension applications:

Card In The I. O.	Formerly Of I. U.
Desci, Paul E. ....	3
Hutchinson, George ....	38
Mears, Edward M. ....	40
Schollenberger, Claude R. ....	52
Reese, Thomas E. ....	60
Robinson, Lloyd M. ....	64
Casey, William G. ....	98
Schoener, F. Ray ....	98
Chisholm, Alexander J. ....	104
Woodward, L. T. ....	125
Hoefer, John V. ....	134
Miller, Bernard E. ....	214
Barrett, Stephen P. ....	268
Borstel, Fred J. ....	308
Congdon, Frank H. ....	325
Hill, Albert C. M. ....	435
Clark, John W. ....	483
de Repentigny, Joseph ....	561
Sauze, Walter J. ....	595
Williams, Henry L. ....	750
Watts, Emory E. ....	1156

	Membership In I. U.
Baumgarner, Charles F. ....	1
Daline, Justus ....	1
Fleming, Frank A. ....	1
Fritsch, Louis H. ....	1
Kalthaler, Ernest ....	1
Suhm, Ernest O. ....	1
Vermier, Lawrence, Sr. ....	1
Dallery, George W. ....	3



Membership		Membership	
In L. U.		In L. U.	
Huck, Charles	3	Sampson, Joseph	103
Kelley, Ralph	3	Stanton, Warren L.	103
Kornrumpf, Henry	3	Balkan, Robert A.	104
Kranz, George	3	Chatelain, Ernest	104
Nannes, Louis	3	Robinson, John W.	104
Paulson, Charles W.	3	Goldsmith, Fred H.	124
Rumph, Charles	3	Seaver, Frank F.	124
Scheuerman, Frank	3	Atkins, John J.	125
Schultz, Gustave C.	3	Butler, Varnum	125
Swanson, Fred S.	3	Deas, John A.	125
Wallner, Adolph	3	De Lamater, I. N.	125
Brooke, Kenneth H.	5	Schruender, Fred E.	125
MacDonald, Paul T.	5	Todd, T. E.	130
Snyder, Reuben A.	5	Anson, Byron	134
Hussey, Robert	6	Brown, W. H.	134
Jorsch, Edwin L.	6	Buhrmeister, R. W.	134
MacDonald, John L.	6	Carroll, Frank H.	134
McLeod, Charles	6	Cherry, Austin G.	134
Minzenmayer, Charles	6	Cleary, George	134
Clark, Horace	9	Coates, William	134
Giroux, Walter H.	9	Coghill, M. J.	134
Hallock, Steve	9	Dudgeon, James	134
Hanratty, Peter	9	Handley, Roy C.	134
Kosup, Charles J.	9	Hanratty, Joseph	134
Maroney, M. J.	9	Harris, Jacob	134
Riley, Edward D.	9	Husum, Charles J.	134
Schageman, John H.	9	Kelly, Robert J.	134
Sheehan, Daniel F.	9	McCarthy, John E.	134
Shiley, William J.	9	McNamara, Patrick J.	134
Hickman, Vance E.	11	Price, David M.	134
Matthews, Fred H.	11	Slaughter, J. W.	134
Peek, Edgar J.	11	Underwood, George	134
Frost, William P.	17	Wetherley, W. J.	134
Glover, L. O.	17	Bundy, Ross H.	139
Gibb, John M.	22	Jurgensen, George	152
Holmes, William F.	26	Macking, Nicholas	163
Mahler, William H.	26	Davis, Harvey A.	173
Eveson, George E.	28	Olinger, Robert J.	191
Buckmister, Harry R.	35	Brumleve, Ferdinand	193
Craig, Burton H.	38	Gochanour, Charles	193
DeLargy, Thomas	38	Lux, Edwin H.	209
Thomas, Charles C.	38	Farrell, John G.	210
Voll, Charles	38	Furr, John F.	211
Gutekunst, John F.	40	Naylor, Clarence G.	211
Knudsen, Sigurd	40	Maley, Walter E.	212
Wertenbaker, LeRoy	40	Russell, William J.	213
Hilpert, Henry	46	Kelly, J. C.	245
Barlow, Charles M.	48	Whyte, John T.	257
Todd, Carl E.	48	Varney, Fred M.	291
Crozier, Robert, Sr.	52	Keeley, W. Ira	292
Gehring, George, Sr.	52	Nelson, Albert S.	292
Kanzler, Jacob B.	52	Nygren, Frank O.	292
Hannon, James	53	Mitchell, George	319
Boyce, Bert	58	Parady, Joseph A.	333
Howard, Bert H.	58	Baldwin, B. W.	338
Lamont, Henry	58	Otway, Joseph	339
Walker, William H.	58	Howard, William F.	348
Johnson, Charles G.	65	Mauger, Guy E.	348
Edwards, N. E.	66	Deaton, O. R.	349
Jones, Herbert	68	Jackson, Loyal	352
Brownell, John F.	73	Owen, V. L.	352
Shank, Clarence M.	76	Matson, R. R.	353
Smith, R. Roy	76	McNamara, James A.	380
Hale, Stennie G.	84	Doyle, Ernest P.	397
Carlson, Carl A.	96	Powell, James S.	401
Roth, Augustus	98	Whitmore, Earl S.	408



**Membership  
In L. U.**

Mussieux, A. Jacques .....	424
Verhoff, J. ....	435
Whittingham, Edward .....	481
Hill, Norman J. ....	483
Polzin, Helmuth .....	494
Wagner, Edward C. ....	494
Scott, John Dillon .....	501
Wade, William A. ....	544
Egbert, George E. ....	551
Bell, John H. ....	561
Romagnoli, D. ....	561
Strong, Walter T. ....	569
Bryce, Asmond .....	575
Kennedy, Herbert E. ....	586
Darcy, William H. ....	588
Fetzner, Louis E. ....	595
Northey, L. George .....	623
Kathman, Herman J. ....	668
Dowling, John .....	689
Jessen, Henry .....	689
Cook, Charles O. ....	712
Beldger, John W. ....	713
Sanda, August .....	717
McCauley, Waldo J. ....	719
McTeague, Patrick .....	817
O'Neill, Thomas .....	817
Stepp, Martin .....	912
Schumacher, Lawrence .....	1147
Bristow, L. ....	1245
Yarvice, Joseph .....	1392

Except for the dates, DUNSMORE'S case is the same as WIGZELL'S stated above.

**BIRTH DATES CORRECTED**

Acceptable evidence was presented to the Executive Council and corrections have been made in the International records in the birth dates of the following members:

	Membership In L. U.
Galligan, William .....	3
Marcus, Isadore .....	3
Provenzano, Alfred .....	3
Schiffer, Jack .....	3
Schnitzlein, John .....	28
Ibey, William A. ....	38
Weimer, Cornelius .....	38
Heist, Willard G. ....	98
Davenport, William .....	130
Kjos, Hans .....	160
Lang, Bernard A. ....	164
Thomas, William Henry .....	230
Welter, J. Frank .....	276
Smith, Elias Penn .....	354
Boyle, Edward P. ....	488
Robinson, Thomas H. ....	1033
Gloye, Harry A. ....	Card in I. O.
Fitzpatrick May C. ....	" " "

**BIRTH DATES NOT CHANGED**

Requests for changes in birth dates in the International records of the following members were denied:

	Membership In L. U.
Gerleman, Fred E. ....	2
Lee, Harry LeRoy .....	11
Kabcenell, Louis .....	52
Allen, George E. ....	58
Kelly, Wilson .....	59
Kates, M. Riley .....	98
Filter, William M. ....	134
Woltz, Harmon J. ....	516
Saxer, Edward R. ....	545
Samway, G. R. ....	644
Percival, Walter .....	1393
Hawes, James H. ....	Card in I. O.

**NEXT COUNCIL MEETING**

The Council adjourned Saturday, March 10, 1951.

The next regular Council meeting will begin at 10:00 a.m., Monday, June 11, 1951.

H. H. BROACH,  
*Secretary of  
Executive Council*

**PENSIONS DENIED**

EDWARD H. WIGZELL, Local Union 3, New York City: When he made application for membership he stated he was born November 24, 1886. This means he would not be age 65, and eligible for pension, until November 1951.

Now WIGZELL claims he was born one year earlier—1885. When a member joins the Brotherhood he gives his age or date of birth. When he later applies for pension such age or birth date is accepted.

But when he claims, years later, that the age or birth date he originally gave is not correct—that he is older—then he must submit acceptable evidence to the Executive Council.

If WIGZELL submits such evidence his pension will be granted before next November, when our records show he will reach age 65.

WALTER T. DUNSMORE, Local Union 865, Baltimore: Our records show he was born February 16, 1887 and would not reach age 65 until 1952. He also claims he was born one year earlier.



# 'Mike' Fox Heads AFL Rail Employees Department; Tracy Addresses Group

**T**HE 700 delegates attending the AFL Railway Employees Department convention, held in Chicago in April, authorized a national movement for stabilization of employment on the railroads. Michael Fox, of the I.B.E.W., acting president of the Department since the retirement of Fred Aten, was unanimously elected president, while E. W. Warner, Carmen's general chairman on the Rio Grande Western, was unanimously chosen secretary-treasurer.

President Dan W. Tracy of the I.B.E.W. addressed the convention and recounted the efforts of the United Labor Policy Committee, of which he is a member, to secure a voice for labor in the general mobilization picture. President Tracy, along with President Charles J. MacGowan of the Boilermakers, voiced a plea for labor unity in the face of domination of the defense program by Big Business. Both speakers received heavy rounds of applause.

Declaring that progress toward labor unity has been made through the United Labor Policy Committee, President Tracy went on:

"We have been battling for three months with the mobilization director and other agencies of the government to preserve our position and identity in this country. By continuing our united effort we will ultimately be rewarded with success.

"We are fighting for the preservation of the rights of labor and for a place in the mobilization program."

(Two weeks later, at a conference with President Truman at the White House, labor returned to the mobilization scene when four officials including William Green, George Meany, Philip Murray and Walter P. Reuther, became members of the National Advisory Board on Mobilization Policy.)

## Oliver Is Speaker

Another speaker, Eli L. Oliver, noted economist who has represented the railroad unions in many wage and rules movements, made it plain that the United Labor Policy Committee is battling not for labor alone but for the "whole American public." With more than 60 million people engaged in

production, labor today is not "just the tag end of the population," he added.

Oliver, pointing up the danger of an economic depression if labor doesn't win its battle to protect and expand the purchasing power of American labor, said:

"In 1945, profits of American industry after taxes totaled \$81½ billion; in 1950, \$22 billion. Thus profits were up 160 percent over 1945 and they will buy 73 percent more of plant, machinery and equipment than they would then.

## Lagging Wage Rate

"At the same time, wages and salaries have risen less than 50 percent, but with the rise in the cost of living we can buy only about 10 percent more than we did five years ago. And production has gone up 35 percent.

"It is in figures of that kind that you can see coming the crisis of overproduction, or underconsumption, that hit us in 1929." This country, he concluded, must prove that depressions aren't inevitable; that "we can build a continually better standard of living for all people."

In authorizing a movement for job stabilization on the railroads, the convention voted to seek the cooperation of all "non-operating" unions. The convention report stated: "Railway workers have for many years been the victims of seasonal fluctuations of employment," and pointed out that railroads can plan their work so as to regularize employment.

A report also was adopted urging system federations to negotiate generally, the department's model apprentice training plan, now in effect on a number of roads. Another section called on the department's executive council to appoint a permanent apprenticeship committee which would investigate the advisability of forming a national labor-management committee on railroad apprentice training and encourage such training in every possible way.

Brother "Mike" Fox was nominated for the office of president by J. J. Duffy, vice president of

(Continued on page 92)



Michael Fox (center), newly elected president of the AFL Railway Employees Department, is shown here in discussion with J. J. Duffy, vice president of the I.B.E.W. in charge of rail affairs, and Dan Tracy, I.B.E.W. president.



# the PENSION STORY

**CRISIS AND OPPORTUNITY**



By J. Scott Milne  
*International Secretary*

**B**ROTHERS, a crisis—and an acute one—exists today with regard to our pension plan. For the past few months we have talked about the situation here in our JOURNAL and while we had not received a report from our actuaries, we felt pretty sure that a crisis was not only in the offing—it was here and now. Today, when we know the whole story, and have the full statement of the actuaries employed to make the study, before us, we find the situation is even more serious than we anticipated. The cold facts, Brothers, are two:

- (1) We are not taking in enough money at present to continue our pension.
- (2) If nothing is done, in 10 short years, in 1961, our Pension Fund will be exhausted, bankrupt. We

will not have a penny left in reserve to carry on the payments, and all pensions will have to stop.

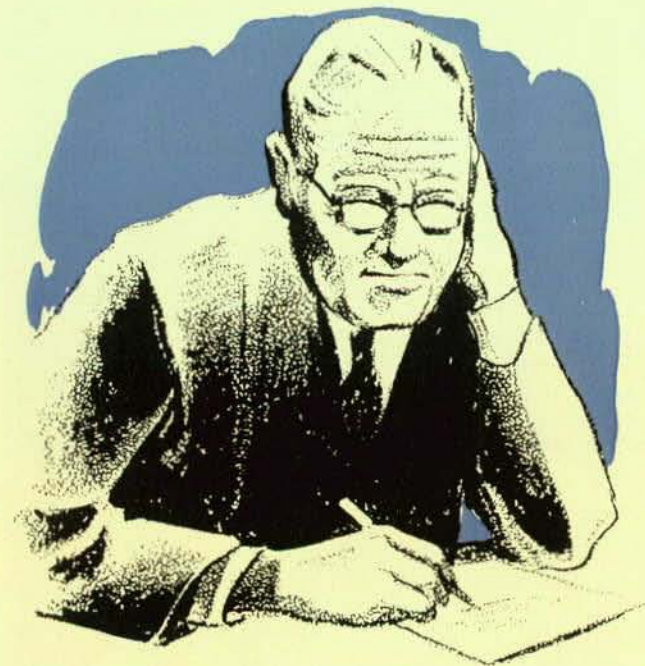
That is pretty grim news for us all and it is news that I hate to have to bring to our membership. But Brothers, there is a big IF in the statement just made—IF nothing is done! Something can be done. If every "A" member is willing to increase his dues one dollar monthly, we can weather the storm. We have gone over plans and figures with our actuaries very thoroughly and if we can get the extra dollar monthly from our "A" members, by having the contractors match it, and by careful investment, we can put our pension plan on a sound footing and be assured that every member now on pension and every member entitled to pension, will be taken care of. I believe that sincerely, Brothers, and the rest of your International Officers believe it also. We also believe that the I.B.E.W. will not only pay its pensions now but 40 years from now, with the help of our employers.

Believe me, it would be the saddest day of my life, the day on which I was forced to write any old-timer, who sacrificed to build this union, to say, "There is no more money in our Pension Fund. We





can no longer pay your pension." I read the letters that come into the office every day—letters which say: "No need to tell you how thankful we are for the monthly pension check. It is our means of live-



lihood." Or "My I.B.E.W. pension is the greatest Godsend of my life." Brothers, we have to keep faith with these loyal old members who sacrificed to help build this union to where it stands today. In charity and Brotherhood we cannot fail them. Then too, Brothers, it's a two-way street. We're not only doing something to help these old Brothers, we're doing it for ourselves as well. The day is coming when we too, will be too old to earn a living at the trade, or we want to have a few years of rest and leisure. Well, if that pension is to come to us at age 65, we've got to insure it now.

So Brothers, we bring you the whole pension story here. We have prepared some charts and diagrams so that all may know how we stand. We don't want any Brother to grow discouraged. Out of crisis comes opportunity. Because this crisis is upon us, we can do something now, before it is too late. We can, by acting now, by contributing one dollar monthly, which after all is only the price of a few packs of cigarettes and less than the price of a steak, we can stabilize our fund, and insure its going on for years to come. Other unions have not taken precautions, have not acted in time, and have had to stop their pension funds or cut them to figures as low as \$3.00 a month.

We believe our members are more foresighted than that and will vote for the increase in dues on the referendum, which is to the advantage of every "A" member of our Brotherhood and which will protect their past investment and insure their future dividends.

Remember, too, Brothers, that the cost of the pen-

sion to you, raised to \$1.60 a month is a great deal less than the sum for which you could secure a pension from an insurance company. Compare this figure with the table accompanying this article. At age 25, the cost of a \$50-a-month pension at age 65, would be \$7.69 monthly or \$6.09 more than we require. At age 45, the amount required is \$22.10 or \$20.50 more monthly than the sum paid to your I.O. Pension Fund—the same \$1.60 which does not change.



And Brothers, don't forget, when it comes to the pay-off, if you paid \$1.60 per month for 40 years, you would have paid only \$768 into our fund. If you were on pension 16 months you would have gotten back every cent paid in. Suppose you paid only 20 years and reaching age 65 went on pension. You would have paid in 20 years, \$384 and it would take you less than 8 months on pension to recover every cent you had paid into the fund. And also bear this in mind, Brothers, the average number of years a Brother draws pension is well over five and many, many of our pensioners have drawn their checks more than 15 years.

There is not much more to say. Following this statement by your International Secretary is the statement of your International Executive Council, which goes pretty thoroughly into the actuaries' report, and which urges adoption of the referendum and payment of the \$1.00 increase in dues.

I hope so much you will follow their advice. I am confident that you will because our members have always distinguished themselves by being level-headed and farsighted and by doing the right thing.

And just as surely as you pass this referendum, then just as surely am I convinced that we can continue to meet our obligation.

I believe with all my heart that through this crisis comes the opportunity to insure, through the years, the greatest single achievement which has come of our banding together into a union—our pension plan.

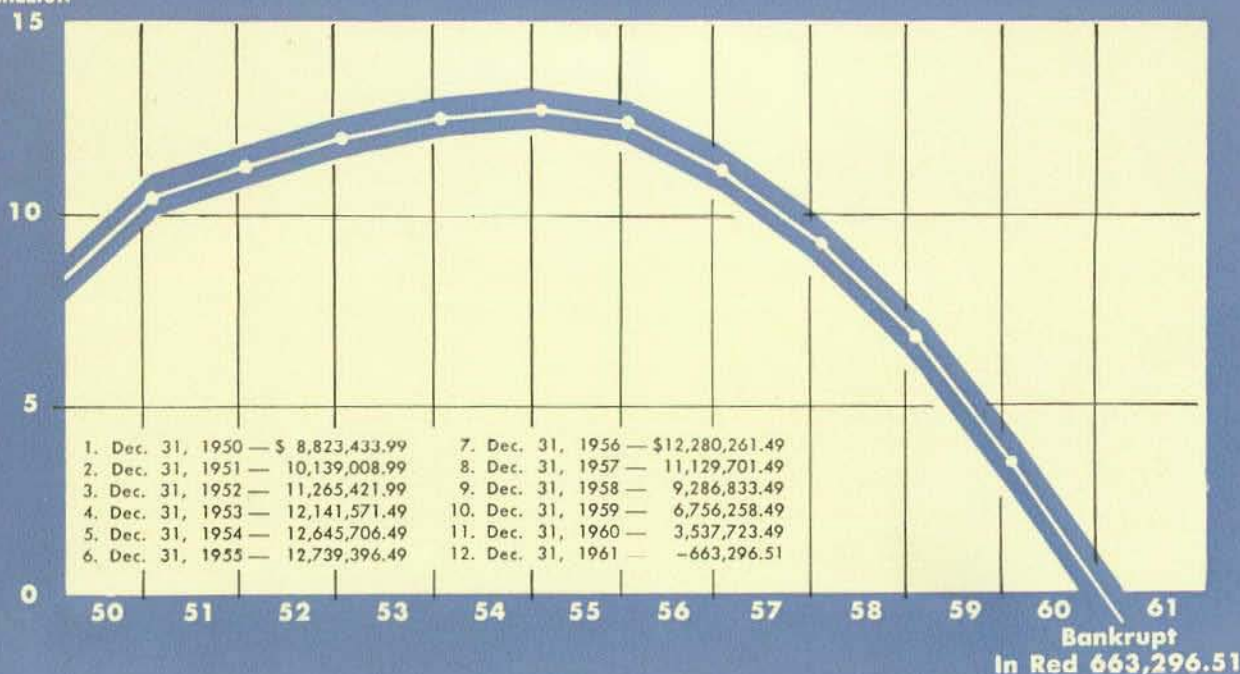
I believe in our plan. So does President Tracy, Treasurer Hogan, our Vice Presidents and our International Executive Council. We believe it can not only survive but grow stronger. We believe in our membership and in their ability to grasp a difficult situation and turn it to their advantage. We believe our members will seize the opportunity to insure their own futures. And we believe sincerely that if our members will do this—vote in favor of the referendum and the one dollar monthly dues increase, that the pension will continue to be paid every month to every member. And we believe the pension will continue through all the years ahead.

The statement of your Executive Council follows:



## BALANCE IN FUND AT YEAR END (FROM MEMBERS AND CONTRACTORS)

MILLION

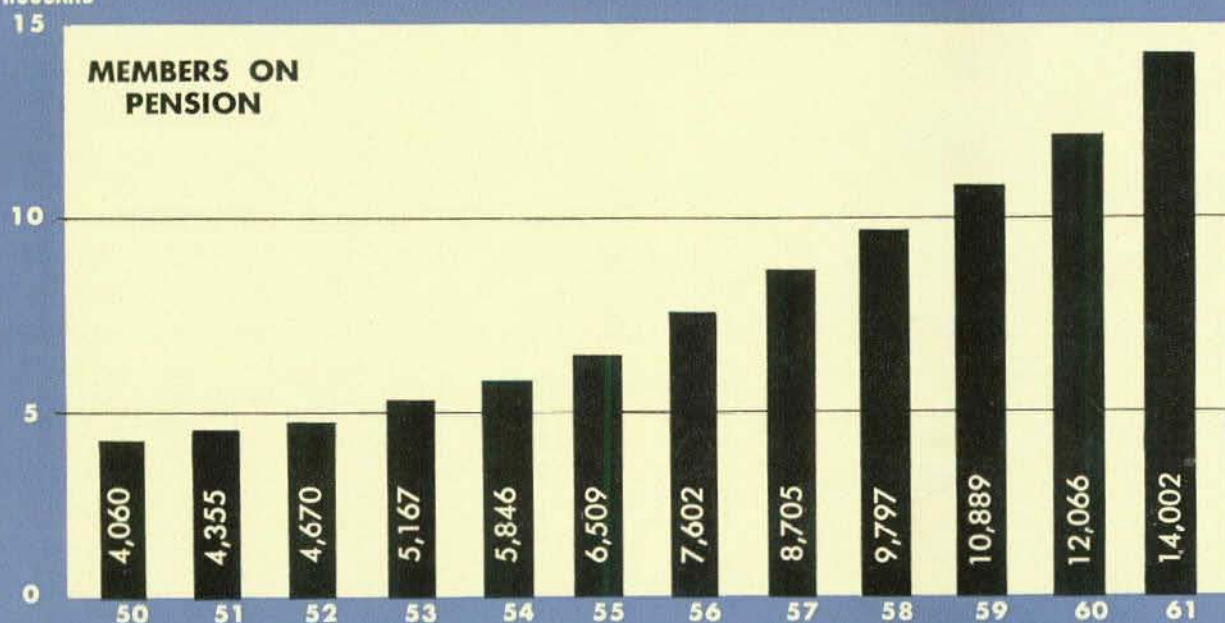


Note: This shows funds will be exhausted in 10 years—even if the present income for pensions continues from members and contractors.

If employment in the building industry slows down, or if the payments from contractors fall off or are discontinued, we will be broke much sooner.

And who can safely say the present rate of employment in the building industry will hold for the next ten years?

THOUSAND



Note: In 1950, 440 more members went on pension. Beginning in 1957, the pension roll will increase at the rate of over 1,000 a year.



# Executive Council Action

on

## PENSION PROPOSALS

**T**EN proposals to amend our Pension Plan were submitted to our 1950 Miami Convention. The Convention decided that

"... ALL PROPOSALS AFFECTING THE PENSION BENEFIT FUND BE REFERRED TO THE INCOMING OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR A SPECIAL STUDY AND THAT A REFERENDUM VOTE BE SUBMITTED TO THE 'A' MEMBERSHIP NOT LATER THAN AUGUST 31, 1951."

The Law Committee reported to the Convention that

"Pension Plans mean serious and involved problems. They require the most serious and detailed study . . .

"It is very easy to propose this or that change in our Pension Plan—especially if the proposal is popular, has a sentimental appeal, and costs the membership nothing additional. But carrying out the change, which may prove disastrous sometime later, is an entirely different matter."

## Big

### MONEY REQUIRED



**P**ENSIONS are paid with money, not sentiment. And pensions cost big money. Pension plans operate on cold-blooded arithmetic. The whole business of pensions is a form of insurance. Guesswork will not do.

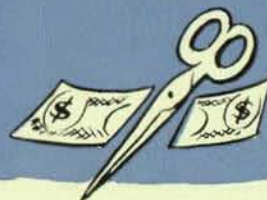
You must know the age of each "A" member—how many die each month and year—how many drop out and how many new ones join—how many years they will be paying, on the average, to the Pension Fund—and how many years they live, on the average,

after being pensioned. Other things must also be considered.

Pensions must be paid when due. Big money must be set aside for the years ahead. You cannot risk too much on the future.

Those who gambled too much on the future—who put off facing the unpleasant facts—saw their pension plans collapse.

## PENSIONS WERE REDUCED



**S**OME plans continued to operate by reducing the pension. For example, one National Union had to cut their \$15 monthly pension to \$3. Another had to go from \$28 down to \$12. Others stopped all payments.

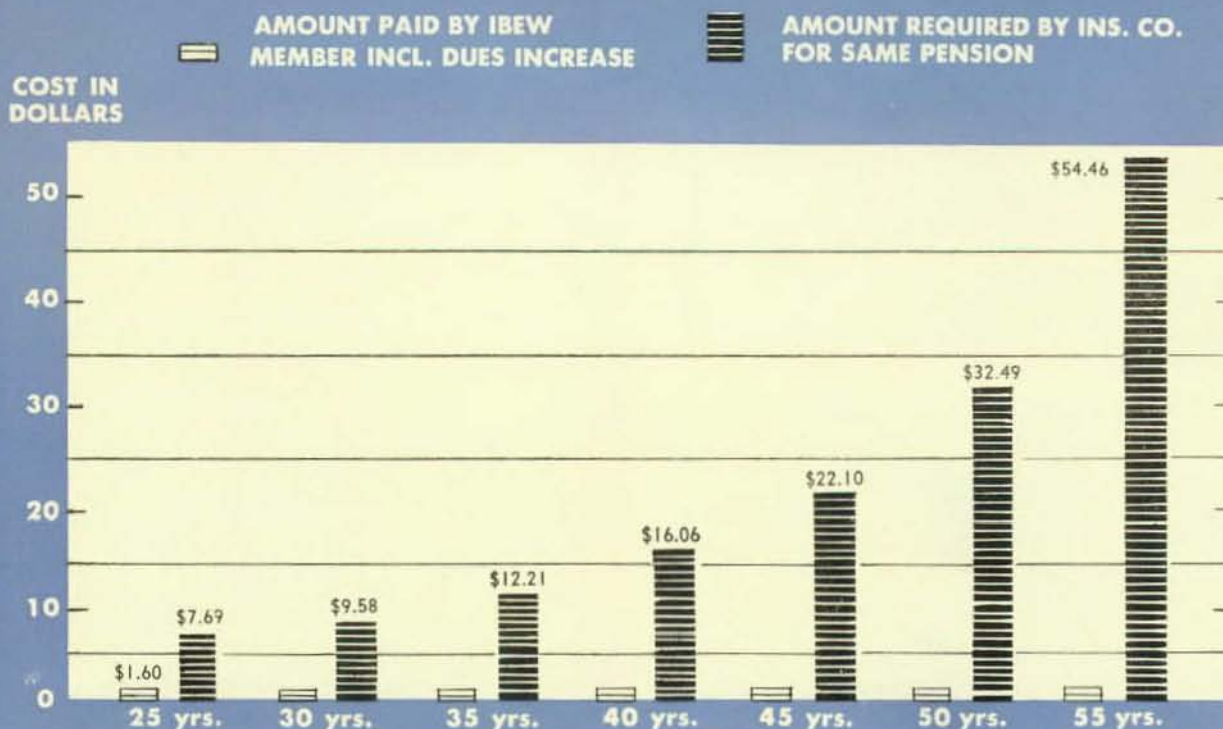
In 1948 the Plumbers and Steam Fitters Convention decided to have a pension plan submitted to their members for vote. The plan provided that the member in continuous standing for 30 years would receive \$40 a month pension at age 65. It was explained that

"If all members . . . paid the same rate . . . the cost per month would be any one of three rates: \$11.71 per month for the next 15 years, and \$15.50 per month thereafter—or \$9.67 per month for the next 25 years, and \$5.50 per month thereafter—or \$8.56 for the next 40 years and \$5.50 per month thereafter."

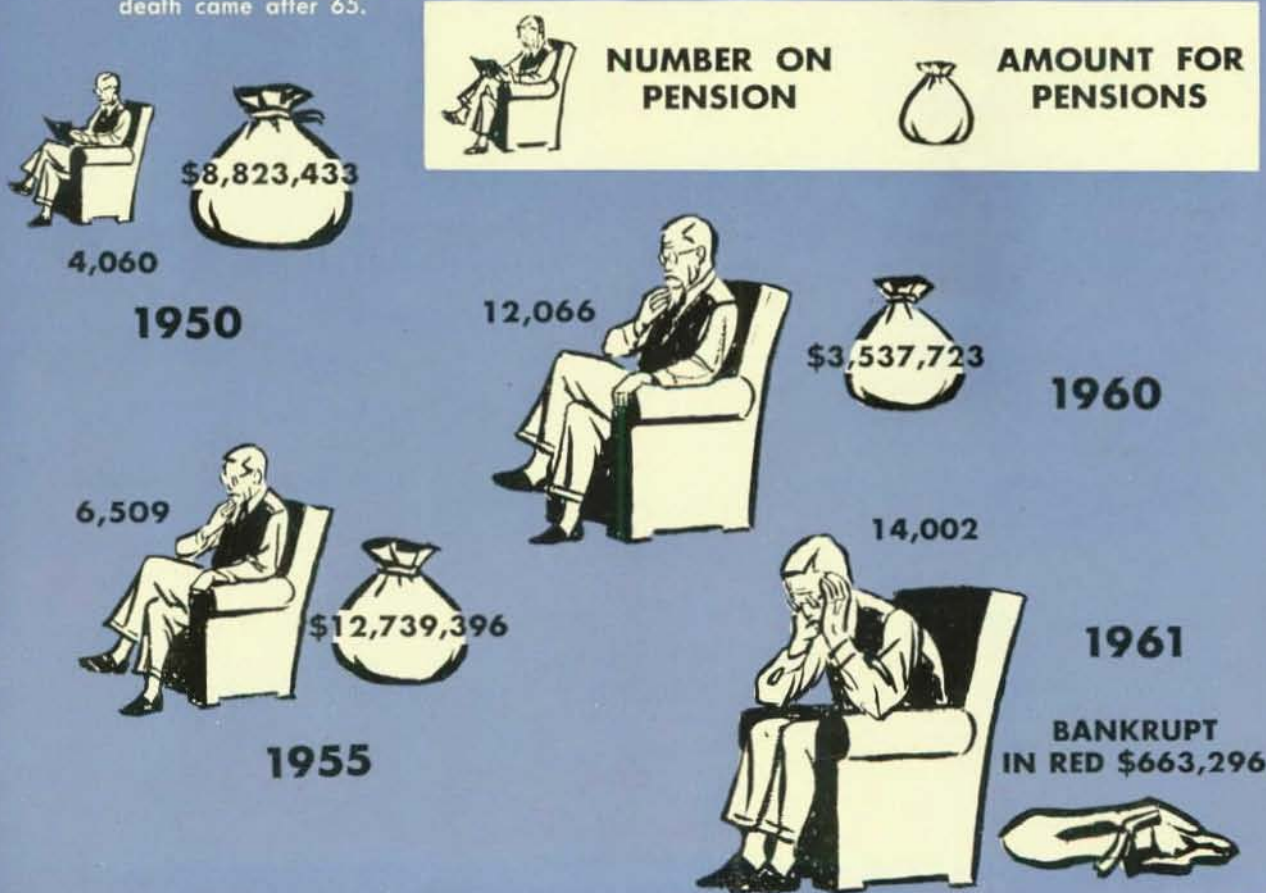
The Plumbers and Steam Fitters membership would not pay the cost and rejected the plan. We cite their case because IBEW "A" members, after 20 years continuous standing, receive \$50 a month at age 65. And they pay only 60 cents a month, with the contributing employer paying 60 cents—the small total of \$1.20.



# WHAT YOU WOULD PAY FOR SAME PENSION OUTSIDE IBEW



Note: A leading Insurance Company has furnished us with what it would cost the individual to buy a \$50.00 per month pension to be paid when reaching 65 years of age. No refund would be made if death occurred before age 65. And payment would stop when death came after 65.







# History of our PLAN

**O**UR plan began in 1928—paying \$40 a month. This was increased to \$50 January 1, 1947. The increase came after the Employee's Benefit Agreement was made (1946) with the National Electrical Contractors Association.

That agreement calls for 1 per cent of the contractor's electrical labor payroll going into a fund to match *whatever* our "A" members pay into our Pension Fund.

## The CASE in



## 10 YEARS

**I**N 1950 the outgo, as shown above, was \$2,396,591.60. It will mount more rapidly with each year. It is now well over \$200,000 each month. In 10 years it will be three quarters of a million dollars each month—without increasing the \$50 pension. (See the accompanying tables and charts).

With the end of 1950 there were 4,060 on pension. In 10 years—allowing for deaths, etc.—there will be 14,002 on pension. Many members are now eligible for pension but have not applied for it. They are still able to find and do work. But for how long? Each time work slows down the pension list goes up fast.

The average age of our "A" members is now 45. Beginning with 1951 the funds for pensions (from both members and contractors) showed \$8,823,433.99. With the pension load mounting more rapidly, and based on experience and simple arithmetic, the funds for pensions will be exhausted—we will be broke—in 10 years, even if the present income for pensions continues from members and contractors.

If employment in the building industry slows down, or if the payments from contractors fall off or are discontinued, we will be broke much sooner. That is a key industry and as it goes so goes other industries.

The following table explains itself:

Year	Number On Pension	Pensions Paid Out	Members Paid Into Pension Fund
1928	26	\$ 4,704.00	\$ 156,700.20
1929	50	18,480.00	151,952.10
1930	81	30,832.00	167,548.84
1931	133	53,552.00	161,010.50
1932	226	89,924.00	209,395.91
1933	308	133,629.00	188,364.46
1934	396	191,979.00	186,642.39
1935	493	229,496.78	227,057.35
1936	581	273,653.00	238,660.36
1937	663	312,659.80	266,663.92
1938	808	379,904.60	359,697.07
1939	941	447,121.90	367,249.55
1940	1128	525,518.60	384,795.56
1941	1243	598,121.70	467,090.22
1942	1442	622,876.00	589,155.78
1943	1657	762,353.40	716,567.38
1944	1940	884,464.75	817,850.42
1945	2320	1,033,977.50	825,515.66
1946	2598	1,208,904.40	700,862.43
1947	2928	1,720,754.50	1,510,966.49
1948	3194	1,917,269.20	1,706,503.06
1949	3620	2,125,545.30	1,661,363.17
1950	4060	2,396,591.60	1,754,692.51
		\$15,962,314.83	\$13,816,305.33

And who can safely say the present rate of employment in the building industry will hold for the next 10 years?



## UTILITY FIELD

**T**HE records show that serious unemployment had already set in when the Korean War began—June 25, 1950.

Yes, industry should take care of its unemployed, aged and disabled workers and pay the full cost. But it doesn't. A few large corporations, as in the utility field, do pay the entire cost of pensions, disability and life insurance for their employees.

Five small utility companies—employing our "A" members—are now contributing to our pensions. However, most all utilities have had their own pension and insurance plans for many years. And the majority of our members in the utility field carry the "BA" membership.

So it is no easy job to get the utilities—whether they employ "A" or "BA"—to contribute to our plan. And many of our utility members insist they should receive in wages what would go to our pensions. Anyway, we have recently shown progress in this field to the extent of five small companies.



## PAID OUT IN PENSIONS YEAR BY YEAR

MILLIONS  
OF DOLLARS

9—

8—

7—

6—

5—

4—

3—

2—

1—







**O**UR payment, therefore, of the \$50 pension is based on the collections from over 10,000 construction contractors. And we have a terrific and continuing problem of trying to enforce collection of the 1 per cent payment. (No collections can be made in Canada because of its laws.)

Most contractors meet their obligations promptly. But many have to be policed, chased and hounded continually to make them pay. This requires considerable time of the International staff and of Local Union officers.

Again and again members have been removed from the contractor's employ to force compliance with the agreement to pay the 1 per cent. Much working time has been lost by members and a good number of contractors have gone non-union rather than meet their obligations.

With such a problem of enforcement in boom times, what will it be in poor times in the building industry. In fact no one can safely say the Employees Benefit Agreement can survive the test of poor times. (The agreement can be terminated by either party 90 days prior to January 1 of any year.)



## PREVIOUS WARNINGS

**O**NE year ago (March 1949 JOURNAL) your Executive Council issued another warning of the dangers ahead for our pension plan. We then said:

"Sympathy, sentiment and popular speeches are not enough. Two and two still make four. We cannot eat our cake and still have it. So the Executive Council believes we should again warn our pension membership of dangers ahead . . . .

"Don't be fooled by the blind optimist. He is as dangerous as the blind pessimist . . . . Our pension reserves will melt like butter in due time. We can no more run away from the problem than we run away from our shadow."

Our problem is how to keep paying the \$50 pension—not how to increase it. Every Council member—every International Officer—wants to see the pension increased. We know it is little enough. And we want to see every permanently disabled member placed on pension.



**W**E well know the unhappy lot of our disabled and older members. Many are barely able to exist—and some cases are most heartrending.

Some of these old fellows are pioneers and builders of this great organization. And who is so brazen and so selfish as not to want to lighten their load and brighten their path? But despite the feelings of your International Officers, they cannot change the hard facts of life. They cannot be blind to the cold economic and mathematical facts involved in pensions. All we can do, if we are to be honest about it, is to present these facts and leave the decision to the membership.

The Executive Council, therefore, could not recommend any of the proposals (referred to us) which would increase the load on our pension plan.

Neither did we deem it wise to recommend the proposal involving "A" members who are *not* working for contributing employers. Nor the proposals for a graduated or scaled plan of paying pensions.

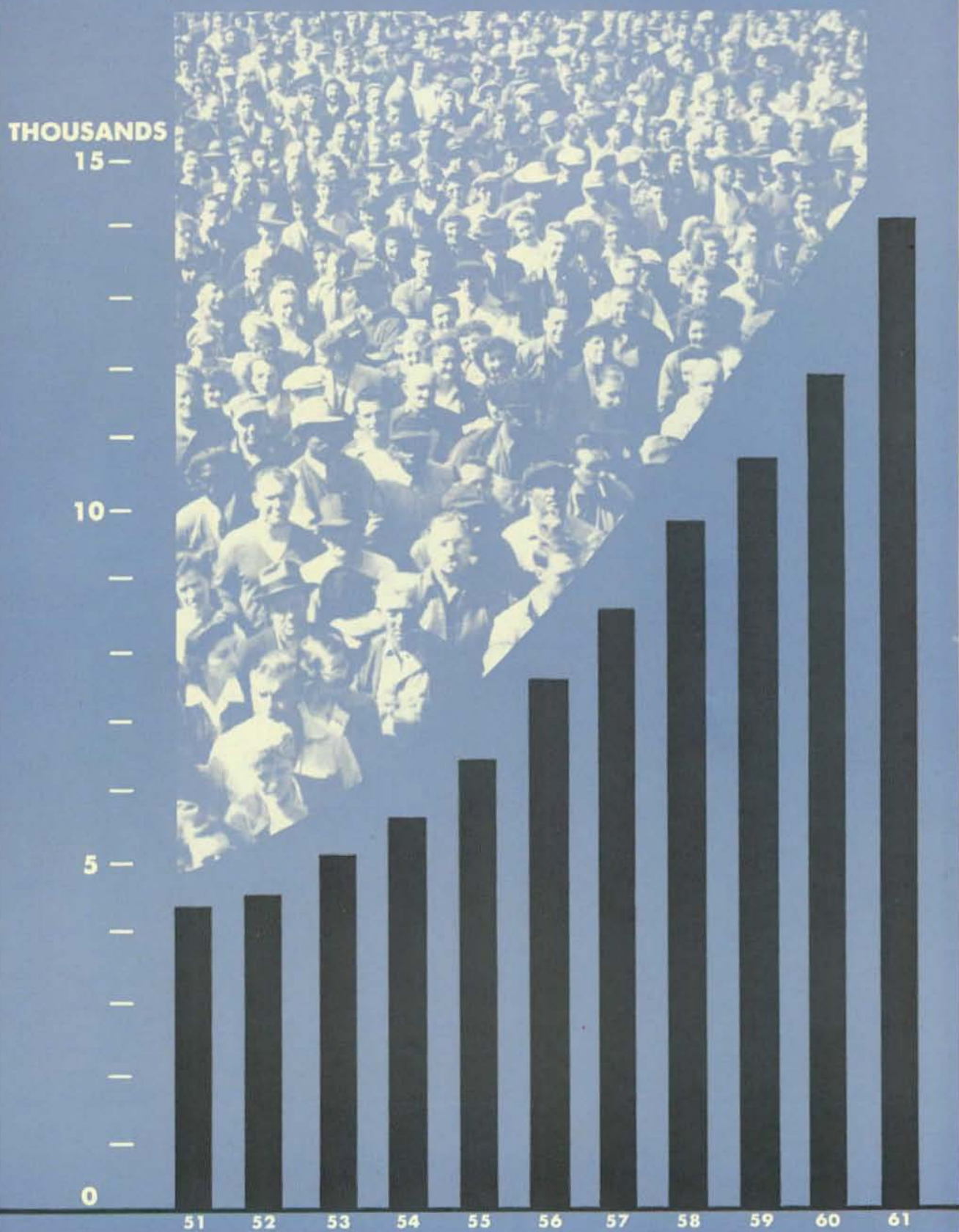
## MUST ACT NOW

One proposal referred to us reads:

"In order that the Pension Benefit Fund become gradually actuarially sound, the International President shall levy on each member of the IBEW—except new members, members on pension and except 'BA' and 'B' members—an assessment of \$108.00 at the rate of \$3.00 a month during three years. Such an assessment to be levied every 15 years, starting January 1, 1951."



## MEMBERS GOING ON PENSION YEAR BY YEAR





Actuaries were engaged to study our membership records and our pension plan. They report that it would cost our "A" members \$22.10 for each and every month, continuously, to put our plan on an actuarially sound basis—with our average age of 45 years.

That cost is prohibitive.

## "A" MEMBERS



## TO VOTE

However, to reduce the dangers ahead, we feel compelled to recommend that Article X, Sections 2 and 3

of our Constitution be amended to provide that the per capita tax to the International Office be increased \$1.00 a month on all "A" members, the increase to go into the Pension Fund—and that Article XX, Section 1, be amended to conform to this by providing an increase in the *minimum* dues of all "A" members to \$4.00 a month.

This \$1.00 increase shall be in effect for four years, beginning August 1, 1951.

In accord with the Constitution, the Executive Council is having the International Secretary submit this proposed amendment to the "A" membership for vote. We strongly urge its adoption.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN

LOUIS MARCIANTE    H. H. BROACH

C. E. CAFFREY    C. R. CARLE

OLIVER MYERS    C. J. FOEHN

CARL SCHOLTZ    K. COCKBURN





## MAJOR GENERAL LAWTON

### Cites NEED for **I.B.E.W. Skills**

**M**ANY members of our Brotherhood are reporting for duty in the armed forces daily. The Department of Defense has recently requested the help of your International Office in steering skilled members of our industry into the United States Army Signal Corps upon their entry into military service. Major General K. B. Lawton, Deputy Chief Signal Officer, recently outlined to your International President, the vital needs of the Signal Corps for skilled electrical workers, and emphasized the fact that a program of cooperation between our union members and the armed forces could be mutually helpful to both.

This notice of appeal from the Signal Corps is not a recruiting program but a plan to take effect only at such time as the individual might normally enlist or be called into the Army. The program being put into effect by the Signal Corps is intended to place each individual who enters the Army in the same skilled occupation at which he was employed as a civilian. This results in a saving of time and training money on the part of the Signal Corps and directs the individual into a field with which he is familiar.

At present the Army needs high speed radio operators, cable splicers, manual and dial telephone central office maintenance men, radar mechanics, linemen, powermen, repairmen



A member of a Signal construction outfit repairs line from back of elephant.

for medical, electronics, radio and other electrical equipment and other specialists in our line of work.

Members of our Brotherhood about to enter service are asked to present a "Statement of Experience" when they are interviewed at reception centers. These "Statement of Experience" forms and further information can be obtained by contacting:

Office of the Chief Signal Officer,  
The Pentagon,  
Washington 25, D. C.  
Attention: SIGMP-3

or they may be obtained from your local recruiting office.

The Department of the Army has directed all personnel at reception centers to call for these "Statements of Experience" and where at all possible, to assign individuals with these statements to appropriate Signal installations upon completion of their basic military training.

Individuals will still be free to waive such assignment in favor of combat arms training or attendance at Officer Candidate School if they so desire.

We are glad to cooperate with the Department of Defense and the U. S. Army Signal Corps in this regard. We feel the plan permits our union to assist its skilled members in being placed in their normal occupations, and insures the return of a skilled member at the end of his service.

D. W. TRACY,  
*International President.*









# RADIO AND TELEVISION

## Broadcasting



Your IBEW has effected sound progress in TV and sound effects are part of our work. In picture, Don Foster (with cup) and Hamilton O'Hara, both of Local 1212, provide needed sound effects for televised drama.

**I**T ISN'T so very many years ago when amateur scientists all over this country were tinkering with flimsy little gadgets called "crystal" sets and when a faint "beep beep" from some nearby signal station brought a real thrill to the operator of the homemade radio, when he heard it for the first time.

The nucleus of it all evolved many years ago when a man named Maxwell predicted the existence of radio waves in the ether. That was as early as 1864. Many years later a physicist named Hertz produced electromagnetic waves. Rapid progress began when Marconi trans-

mitted his first faint signal about 1895 and at the turn of the century conducted successful transatlantic tests. The first practical application of radio was in safeguarding life and property at sea. The tragic sinking of the steamship Titanic in 1912 proved radio telegraphy to be a new and quick means of communication in effecting ocean rescues.

Radio broadcasting as we know it today, when messages, music and pictures travel at the speed of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  times around the world in a second, was largely made possible by the development of the vacuum

tube by Fleming in 1904 and its improvement, the three-element tube, called the audion, invented by DeForest two years later.

Station KDKA, Pittsburgh, lays claim to being the oldest broadcasting station in the United States although Station 8MK, later known as WWJ, of Detroit, was the first radio station to begin daily broadcasts—August 20, 1920.

Thirty years ago there was a familiar scene in many a home in cities in every state of our nation—a young man sitting motionless before a small box-like affair with wires and batteries, a set of earphones clamped to his head, a look of rapt interest on his face. The contraption was the work of his own hands—a battery-run "cat's whisker radio" and the sounds he heard were dots and dashes in Morse Code, spelling out routine messages sent from ship to ship, or ship to shore, and sometimes telling a tale of drama—a ship signalling distress for example. And the patient "radio hams" all over our country were contributing to the composite knowledge of radio in the early days, and one day, instead of the long and short signals of Morse Code, music and voices were heard, and from that day forward radio began to take as nearly permanent and essential a place in the home as the beds in which the family slept or the stove on which they cooked.

And today, a mere twist of the wrist brings the greatest show on earth into our living rooms. The foremost artist or entertainer, the



most spectacular news event, is as close as our radio dial.

America owns more than half of all the radios in the world. In more than 42 million homes there is at least one radio. In many there are three or four. And did you know that there are more homes *without bathtubs* than without radios here in our country? Then there are somewhere between 10 and 12 million radios in American automobiles and some three million people have portable sets that are carried around as easily as a camera.

And "folks" (to quote a colloquialism) "you ain't heard nothing yet!" We haven't even mentioned television. When radio first became a thriving industry, television was still only a dream as far as commercial use was concerned, but since the war, TV has grown to giant strength. Approximately 10 million people own television sets and the field can only be described in the glowing theatrical term "colossal."

Now readers, the important part of this whole story to us, is that radio and television are in the electrical field. To quote our motto "Where electricity goes there goes the I.B.E.W." Where radio and television have gone, our Brotherhood has gone with them. We have stations big and little all over these United States organized under our banner, and as this tremendous giant, television, continues to grow, the I.B.E.W. intends to keep pace with it and organize with it.

Broadcasting and television is our members' field and this is their story.

Since 1932 the I.B.E.W. has been engaged in organizing and improving the lot of broadcast men. This work has not been restricted to large metropolitan centers. This work has been difficult in some sectors but has met with success.

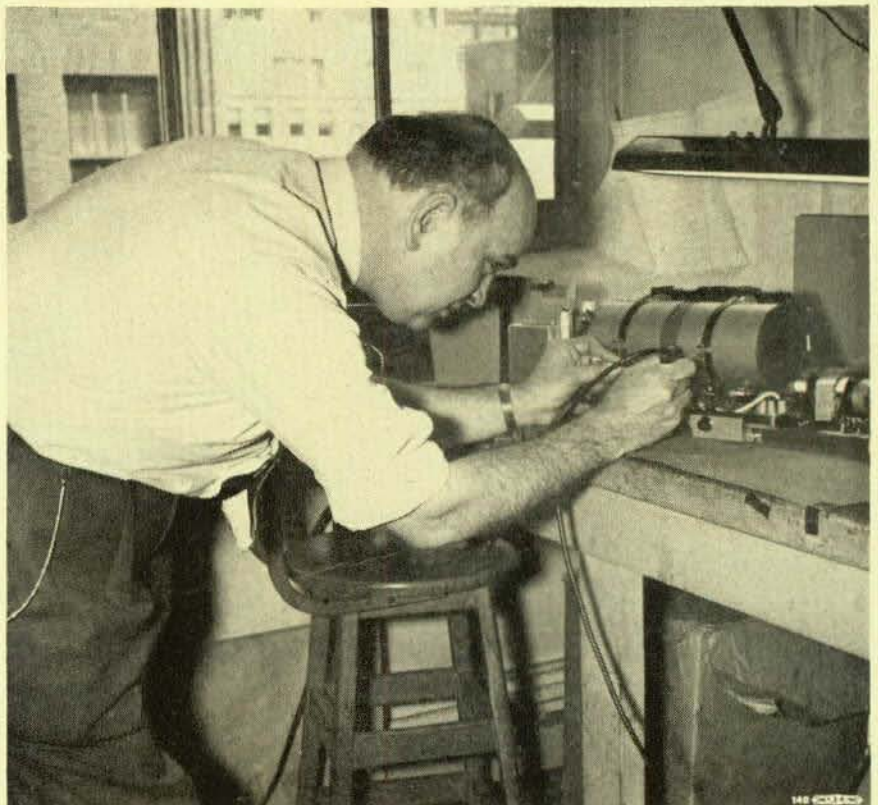
Today there are I.B.E.W. local unions of broadcast men in 72 different cities in the United States.

Over 450 standard AM radio broadcast stations are covered by I.B.E.W. agreements. Approximately 250 FM radio stations (many entirely independent of

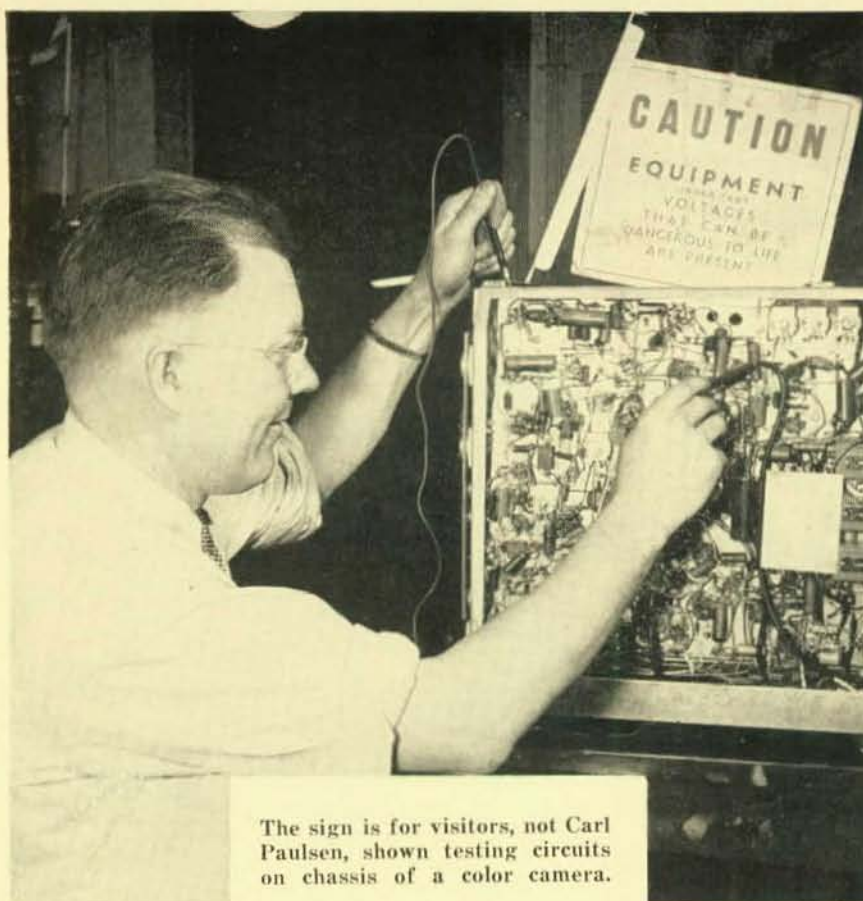


Starting from the bottom, our members create a new medium. Here Brother Ray Oberlander draws blueprints for base of color TV camera.

Ray Wood, past president of Local 1212, permits the first picture ever made of new color camera. Brother Wood designed the new unit.







The sign is for visitors, not Carl Paulsen, shown testing circuits on chassis of a color camera.



Bro. Stephen Koch does exacting work on \$22,000 jig board in maintenance shop of CBS.

AM operations) have I.B.E.W. agreements.

Fifty-four TV stations operating commercially in the United States at this time, either have I.B.E.W. agreements or the I.B.E.W. is the certified collective bargaining representative.

We want to take you in this brief article on a tour of some of the studios in which our members work. We have selected three locals—a small, a medium and a large to show you in picture and story the diversified and complicated work our members do—in every category of the radio and TV field. We wish we could tell the story of *every* radio or TV broadcast local which is a part of our Brotherhood. Since this is impossible, we bring you a typical story of some of our people at work, which could be the story of any radio or television broadcast local in our country and which is meant as a tribute to all. We are proud of this young and vibrant branch of our industry and we salute it proudly.

Before we take you into Local Union 1212's biggest TV studio, CBS in New York, we want to bring our readers a brief resume of the principle by which television works. This is old, familiar "stuff" to our radio and TV broadcasting Brothers, but some of the "lay" members in other branches of our industry may like a footnote or two for guidance.

Briefly, the process of televising starts with a camera tube in which, as in any other camera, a visible image of the subject is focused through lenses on a light-sensitive plate. What actually happens is that the television camera dissects each picture it takes, into as many as 350,000 separate pieces, accurately arranged in horizontal rows, with hundreds of pieces to each row. It picks these pieces up, one at a time and sends them through space to your receiving set. There they are laid down in the same order so that your eyes see a complete picture all at once. To show clear images and unblurred action, electronic television takes and reproduces 30 complete pictures every second. Since each picture is made up of 350,000 separate dots





Above left: Sheet metal cover of new-type console was turned by Bro. Jens Frederickson.

Above right: Bro. Dick Sedia in the control room of a closed circuit color television broadcast.



Below left: Bro. Kaj Nielson is fabricating a new part as he works precision milling machine.



Below right: A lacquer blank is adjusted on a Scully cutter as preparations are made to record.



or pieces, this means that the astronomical total of 10,500,000 dots is reproduced each second.

The camera pickup tube, the "eye" of television, works in the same manner as a human eye. Light from a scene is focused on a caesium-coated surface within the tube, as your eye focuses light on its retina. The television image falls on millions of atoms of the caesium surface which, because it is photoelectric, throws off electrical charges whenever light strikes it. Shaded portions of the image produce but little electrical energy on this surface, while lighter portions produce a greater energy. The information thus impressed on the electric current is amplified and then broadcast as a radio signal. In the television receiving set a picture tube translates the information into a once more visible image.

Like the camera tube, the picture tube has an electron gun which fires a beam of electrons, which represent the dissected pieces of the picture as they left the camera.

These electrons are shot to the large, flat end of the tube, which is covered with a fluorescent material. The nature of the material is such that, when electrons strike it, a pin-point dot of light appears—a bright dot where they strike with great power, a darker one where they strike with less power. Result is a pattern of light and shadow that reproduces the camera image.

What the eye sees on a television picture tube is an optical illusion. No area larger than a pinhead is ever illuminated at any one instant. The whole picture, however, is traced before the eye 30 times per second, six frames faster than a moving picture. The line structure of the television picture determines its quality. At present, the standard of 525 lines from top to bottom is equivalent to newspaper half-tone engraving.

So much for the technicalities. Now we take you to the CBS studios, where you will see from the photos of our men at work there, reproduced for you here in your JOURNAL, that our men play a key part in every phase of TV. Unless

otherwise indicated in the outlines, the photos here apply to CBS operations. From the blueprint room, where the equipment is planned, through the machine shops, the studios where the shows are being televised, through projection and control rooms, our members are operating the equipment and performing the jobs that keep television programs coming to Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public everywhere.

We had perhaps better start our tour in the workrooms where "blueprint engineers," I.B.E.W. members, are constantly at work making designs for cameras and receivers, designing parts and making prints to be used by manufacturers of equipment. Right now color television is "hot" and many hours are spent in improving and developing equipment. We talked with Ray Wood, former president of Local Union 1212 who showed us the latest color television camera which he had designed and built. A number of models of the color cameras developed by our members are now in use in industrial color television (used in industry for education.) Six men are on the road doing hospital shows now. Color television is doing a wonderful job in the medical field in the instructing of medical students and nurses. When the F.C.C. gives the okay, it is ready to go ahead.

### Three Problems

Brother Wood told us that the boys of this department have three problems to consider in their particular job.

1. Will it work?
2. Can it be reproduced? (Can they make it in quantity?)
3. Can it be developed at a reasonable cost?

The men of the blueprint department have a machine—an Ozalid Machine—on which they reproduce their blueprints so that their diagrams may be put into use in various shops where parts are constructed.

We next visited the machine shop where we had the feeling that our I.B.E.W. men in this department were model makers rather than machine technicians. We saw

our members working on expensive precision equipment—jig boards, lathes, milling machines. They do heat treating, are welding, sheet metal work. Some were turning out hand made models of sheet metal covers for console television sets. It was right there in the machine shop that the I.B.E.W. members did most of the precision machine work on the color television camera.

We next visited the CBS color television studio and the control room for closed circuit color television, which feeds the TV master control in another studio downtown, and can be fed to any studio in the city. A young, alert Brother named Dick Sedia was busy when we visited this section, making an adjustment to what he called the "color mixer" where colors are separated, mixed and put back together again to give a perfect color image on the screen. We next visited a laboratory where experiments are made on records and recordings. It was here in that lab that the first Long Playing record was developed and it was one of our members, Tommy Broderick, who had no small part in the discovery. We inspected the five-thousand-dollar "Scully Cutter," the machine which cuts recordings of artists on lacquer from which the master record and all commercial records are made. This was an intricate, precise machine which our members handled with ease.

Leaving this section of CBS we travelled downtown to the main studio. We were impressed with the interesting location of our members' working environment in each studio we visited. Here their studios were directly over Grand Central Station, crossroads of the world.

The amount of detail necessary to put on a TV show is fantastic. Doubly so when it is realized that the same effort is necessary whether the program is being shown in one city, 10 or 30. The cast of a TV show, after several days of rehearsal in studio rehearsal halls is (theoretically at least) ready for rehearsal before a TV crew. These TV crews completely made up of



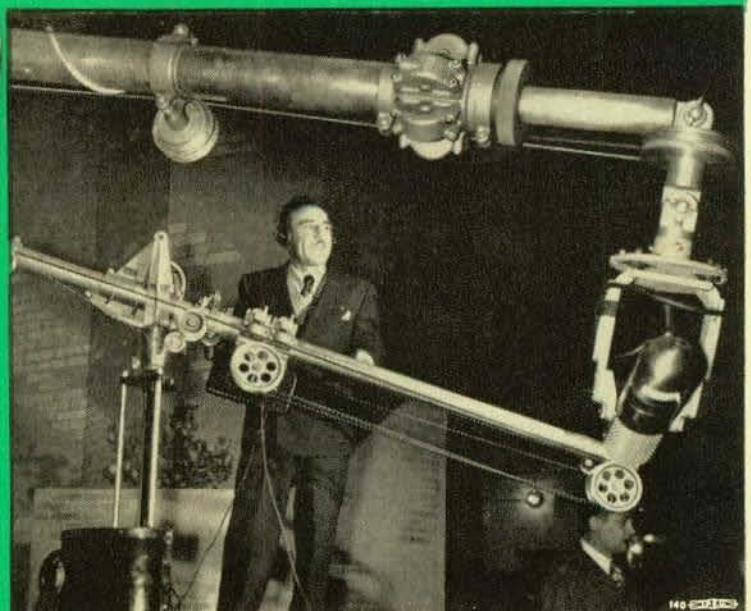
Below: Good camera work is essential to success of "live" television programs. Here IBEW cameramen Phil Polonsky and Dick Douglas maneuver into position on one of the many stages maintained by CBS.



Above: Cameraman Dunn moves up as director holds script.

Above: "Big Town" Director David Rich intently watches work of IBEW cameraman. Actors in rear stay in focus of cameramen.

At right: Handling a television boom mike is vital. Here Bro. Joe Cook, framed by foreground boom, watches director for signal.



our I.B.E.W. men, spend hours rehearsing with the casts before the show is put on the TV circuit. The ordinary TV crew generally is made up of one switcher, who is usually the crew supervisor, one audio control man, two video control men, three or four cameramen, a sound effects man and two, three or four assistant technicians. In addition, whenever film integration is used (sequence showing a snow scene for example, or a ride on a Fifth Avenue bus or any one of many incidents we now view in a television play or other program) a staff is necessary to operate the film projectors, and the Telop machines (slides between acts or giving commercials) and ride video gains on their chains.

We watched our camera engineers going through their complicated paces, weaving the camera in and out, responding quickly to directions from the control room coming through the "cans" which is the TV word for the earphones technicians wear. The audio boom man was constantly on the move riding the "mike" in and out picking up the sound in obedience to the directions given him from the control room and always, al-





ways, being careful to keep the boom out of the view of the cameras. We learned in talking with some of our members that the work of these audio control boys is not only precise and demanding but they are sometimes called upon to be miracle men. At a TV broadcast when the comedian's joke falls completely flat, the audio man is expected to pick up the non-existent laughter and make it loud and hearty. It always seems to be his fault when the laugh quotient is down and the wrath of the producer often rests on his head. He does the best he can to save a flat joke or an unfunny act by picking up the dutiful "ha ha's" of the orchestra.

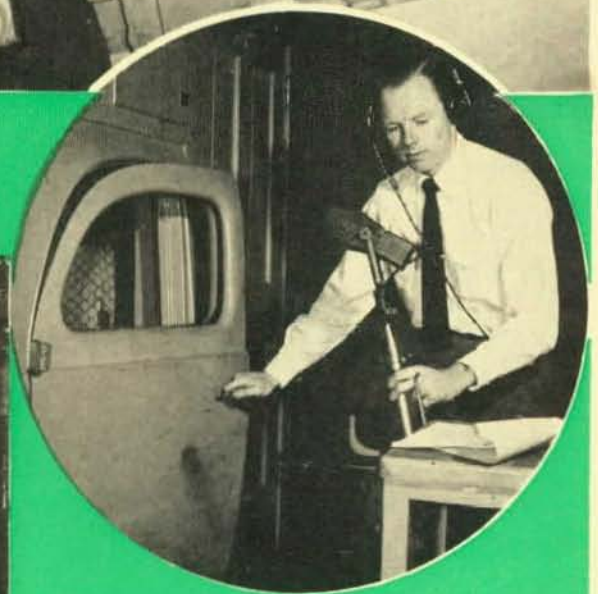
The show we watched in rehearsal was "Big Town" with Steve Wilson and Lorelei. It was going on in Studio 59 at the 47th Street Playhouse which used to be the old Mansfield Theater. Incidentally CBS has taken over eight theaters for TV and radio.

It was fascinating to see our members in action. We even climbed up into the loft above to watch our I.B.E.W. sound effects men at work. They were operating in front of a large panel of

Below: This is what an IBEW member, working on catwalks above stage, sees as he tends the many batteries of lights. This is on set of "Big Town." Lorelei, on desk, is talking with Steve Wilson as actress stands by. The lights on floor illuminate skyline. Cameras work to right.



Below: "The Heart of CBS-TV." This is Master Control with Bros. Al Pierce and Al Siegler handling program coming from 47th St. Playhouse.



Above: A real car door is slammed by Bro. O'Hara to provide a television sound effect. A variety of mechanical and recorded effects are on hand and others are "made up."



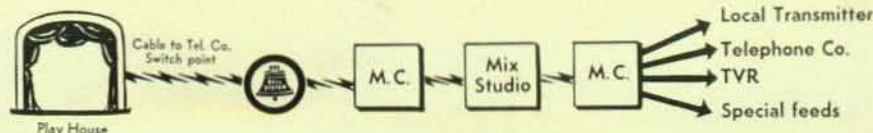
sound instruments — venetian blinds, chimes, bells, buzzer, doors — ear, cabinet and screen — etc. They have many props—records, dishes, silver, glass and so on. The sound effects man has many a bag of tricks which help to make a show. When he crumples large pieces of cellophane, we hear a prairie fire crackling in the wind; when he crumples small pieces, it is an egg we hear frying. But when he slams a door or shuts a window, that's the real thing. The sound man follows the script, watches for his cues and comes in with his sound effects the second they are called for. Incidentally, one of our sound effects men was Hamilton O'Hara whose Dad, Geoffrey O'Hara is a song writer who, his son said, "is still turning them out." Two of his most famous songs are "Ki-ki-ki-Katy" and "Give a Man A Horse He Can Ride."

TV shows or events originate in one of the following places:

1. studios;
2. theater or playhouse (usually a legitimate theater or movie house taken over and converted for video);
3. "remotes" (for example sporting events come directly from the ball park or wrestling arena, etc.) Ten tons of equipment goes by truck up to West Point when a football game is to be televised there.

All film shows originate in a film studio. From any one or more of these points of origin the program is sent to a master control via telephone company coaxial cables or by a high frequency transmitter (called a "link.")

From Master Control it is then sent to a studio where film and announcements or commercials can be inserted, then it goes back to the to Master Control, and then to (1) the transmitter by one line; (2)



telephone company by another for distribution to all cities on coaxial cable; (3) to Television Recording to be put on film so that a "Kine" (Kinescope or film recording) can be shown of the event or program in cities not connected by coax cable.

It must be remembered that at all these points complex and minute adjustments must be made in order that the proper video levels can be maintained, that the proper number of synchronizing pulses are present, so that all receivers can receive the information that is being transmitted at the same time and with the standard quality. Besides video information, it is necessary that the proper audio be transmitted simultaneously.

Certainly one of the most important jobs in the operation at all these points, is the video control man. It is his responsibility to see that the cameras are properly aligned and set up for the best pictures possible. He must ride the video levels so that they fall within a very definite standard. He must watch for the proper shading. He must be keenly alert at all times and the constant strain on his eyes is terrific. The audio man, as in radio, plays a most important part too. He must maintain the proper audio levels and balance—this without showing the mike booms in the picture, and as we mentioned before show a 100 V.U. (volume units) level of laughter when the "comedian's" joke falls flat and only the members of the orchestra laugh, and "you could almost hear a cat walking on a velvet carpet," to quote one audio man.

The film studio switcher has to

start and stop the film on cues to integrate it into the show. His switching panel contains the switching buttons for the remote shows and the film and telop chains.

Master control men have a most exacting job—one switching or patching error could throw the whole network off. It is their job to route all incoming and outgoing shows (video and audio) by patching them into and out of the proper amplifiers, studios and lines. The M.C. man switches one studio or playhouse off the air and the next one on. This switching is done on a combination of cues and time. M.C. men are in communication with all remote points and all studios, etc., by phone (either line or radio phone mobile service.)

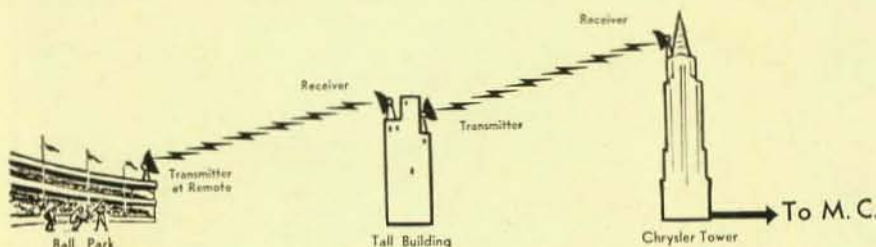
The M.C. men must check all incoming pictures for proper video levels and any irregularities which would cause trouble. They must also check the audio for levels and equalization.

Our visit to the master control room at CBS was a most interesting experience.

All pictures and sound for TV out of New York and into New York must come through the maze of wires and control panels in the room shown in our pictures here. "Patching in" operations were going on while we were there. The program coming in from the 47th Street theater was being "patched" in and relayed to the various circuits. In the master control room, too, a time log of every program, commercial, announcement, etc., is kept by one of our I.B.E.W. technicians.

We visited Studio 43, known as a "Residue" studio where all film shows come. They are rehearsed here and tested for quality and timing by I.B.E.W. operators.

There was a big *QUIET* sign on the wall. "Somebody always wants to discuss women, politics or women," one technician laughingly ex-





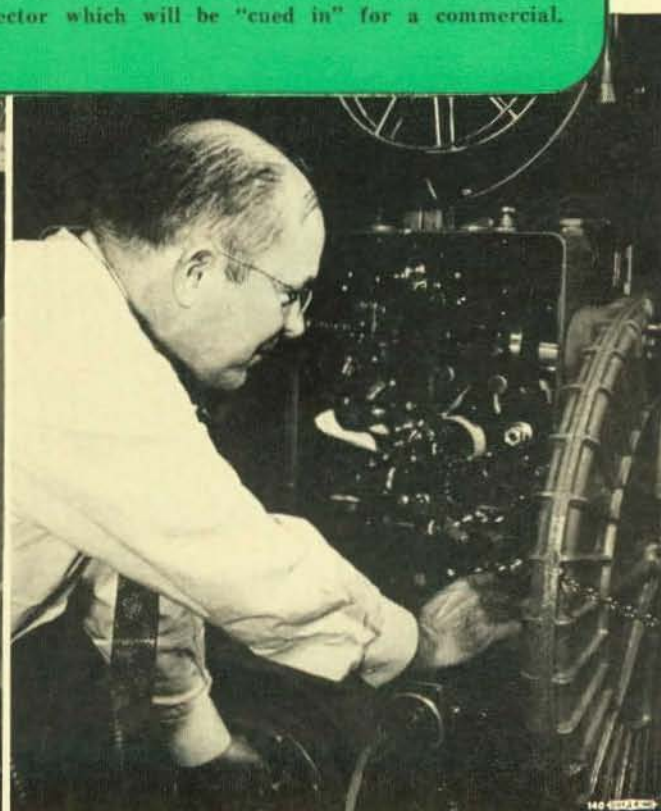


Above left: Brother Henry Cooper has great responsibility as he handles the dials of meter board in "Residue" Studio.

Above right: Charles Giriat, left, on video and Charles Lyons on audio in the control room of the 47th Street Playhouse.

Below left: Brother Jack Sperry works at audio-visual Moviola as he edits sound films which will be worked into line shows.

Below right: Brother John Wyman makes an adjustment on a film projector which will be "cued in" for a commercial.





plained. "That's just a reminder to others that we're keeping our minds on our work."

We next made a trip to a studio where film was being edited. Here, films were being run on projectors by our members who were selecting what would be needed for certain programs to coincide with timing and type of program needed and cutting out the pictures and sounds to be eliminated. This excess film and sound track they familiarly refer to as "garbage film." It is in these studios that the horse operas received by so many with gusto, get their start. The machine used by our members in editing film is known as the Moviola. Sound or pictures or both can be cut out. Our members edit all the film used on the air, taking thousands of feet of it, cutting and editing it into a coherent, compact film show of 15 minutes or any time wanted.

Films which must be worked into live shows—blizzards, street scenes, war scenes, etc., all have their beginning in a studio like this.

One film editor explained a re-

cent job of cutting so we might understand some of the complexities of the job these Brothers face. A 22,000 foot film of actual Korean war film was edited down to 4,800 feet or four one-half hour shows. The whole is then all spliced together and screened. Script is written for it and then edited. There is no sound track on this film and a terrific job of synchronization must be done by our I.B.E.W. technicians in "dubbing in" the sound.

As we left the film editing studio we saw two of our I.B.E.W. cameramen going out on location to shoot some street scenes to be worked into a live program. Jimmy Wilson and Marty Polk had the assignment of shooting pictures in a warehouse district to be inserted in the "Amos and Andy" show being developed. Brother Wilson does a lot of film integration work particularly for the programs "Mama" with Peggy Wood, "Sure As Fate" and "Studio One."

We should like to make note here too, that all our film camera-

men at CBS have had newsreel or motion picture experience, or have worked on newspapers as photographers. This training is essential because they are often called on at a moment's notice to shoot film or still shots of important events. For example when the terrible Kew Gardens Long Island Railroad train wreck occurred, our boys had the pictures on the air *one hour* after it happened!

We next visited "Telecine." In this section I.B.E.W. members project film on to television cameras to go on the air when control buttons are pushed. There are about 20 projectionists working in "Telecine." When we visited them and took the photos reproduced here, a film which had been made of the Horace Heidt show was being run off and was being projected in a downtown studio for a sponsor's preview. We inadvertently caused a "technical difficulty" with our camera flash, when we shot our pictures. Our flash caused a flaring light on the film being shown elsewhere in the city. A voice came in on a

Brother Hy Freilich on the Telop machine which projects still pictures.



Bobby Langer adjusts projector running movie for "transcribed" show.





public address system saying "What's the matter Telecine, looks like an electrical break up." Our guide immediately called the studio to assure technicians and sponsor there, that nothing was wrong with the film and to explain the situation.

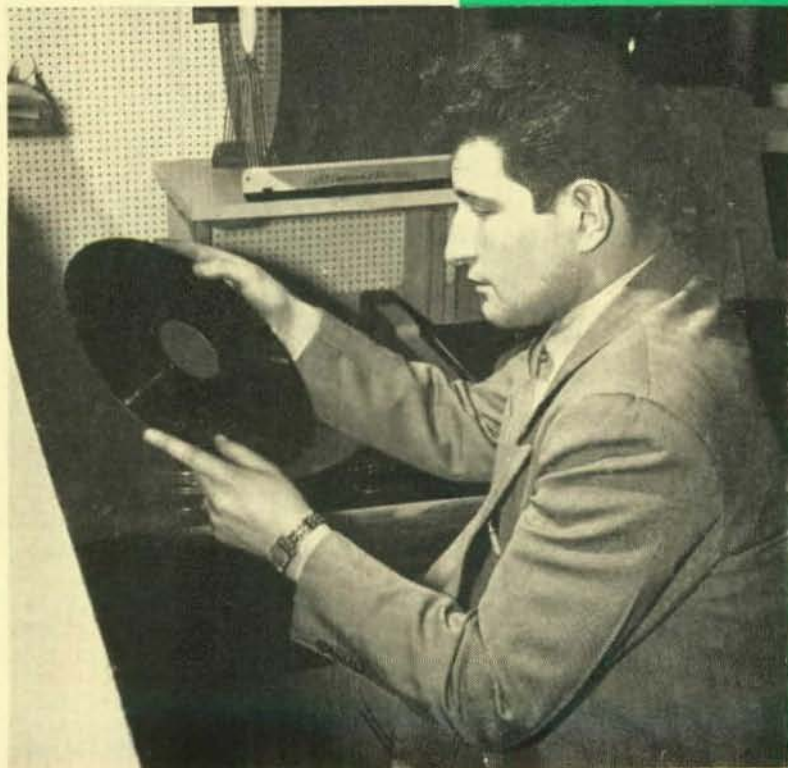
Another room in Telecine housed the Telop machines—on which the pictures that flash between shows, announcements, etc., are projected.

We also watched our members making film pictures of the live shows. One film is developed for the show and a second one a "safe" is also made to hold just in case "something happens." A visit was paid also to the Brothers who record sound on film and magnetic tape. Here the magnetic tape is the "safe." Then a composite is made of the negative pictures and sound. This work has many ramifications. For example, the "Alan Young Show" which comes from California is sent—pictures and magnetic tape. They are put together by our Brother members at CBS and synchronized electrically. Synchronization is a constant factor of our members' work in television and their term "Syne it" is heard frequently.

We want to make mention of an item at CBS which interested us



Above: Films are made of live shows. Eliot Bliss, Local 1212, runs the recording cameras. Right: Sound taken by magnetic tape. Fred Simons is at console. Below left: Bro. Don Stessen works record music into a program.



Above: A complete repair facility is at hand to service equipment. Here Bro. Al Ashus, Local 1212, repairs a control.





This is how television signals are tossed over Manhattan's skyline. This link on the CBS building is zeroed in on the "needle" of the Chrysler Building seen in the background.

a great deal. I suppose it exists in every radio and television studio all over this country. It was the fact that there were clocks, clocks, clocks everywhere, and the men were constantly watching them. This is one industry where men are paid to be clock watchers and where they would not last long if they were not, for radio and television broadcasting is a field where split-second timing is crucial. Even five seconds overrun on a program could cause terrific difficulties all over the whole network.

There are many, many more things—wonderful things we could tell you about our members working in CBS but space will not permit. We had the feeling that they were doing a proficient job—everyone of them—in interesting work that they liked very much. Conditions of work are the best in the industry and the attitude of the men toward CBS was excellent and vice versa. As one member put it "CBS officials are wonderful people—good to work for." The officials had words of praise for our members too. In these days of labor-management strife it was a heartening note to see employees and employer getting along so well together.

What goes on in this big CBS



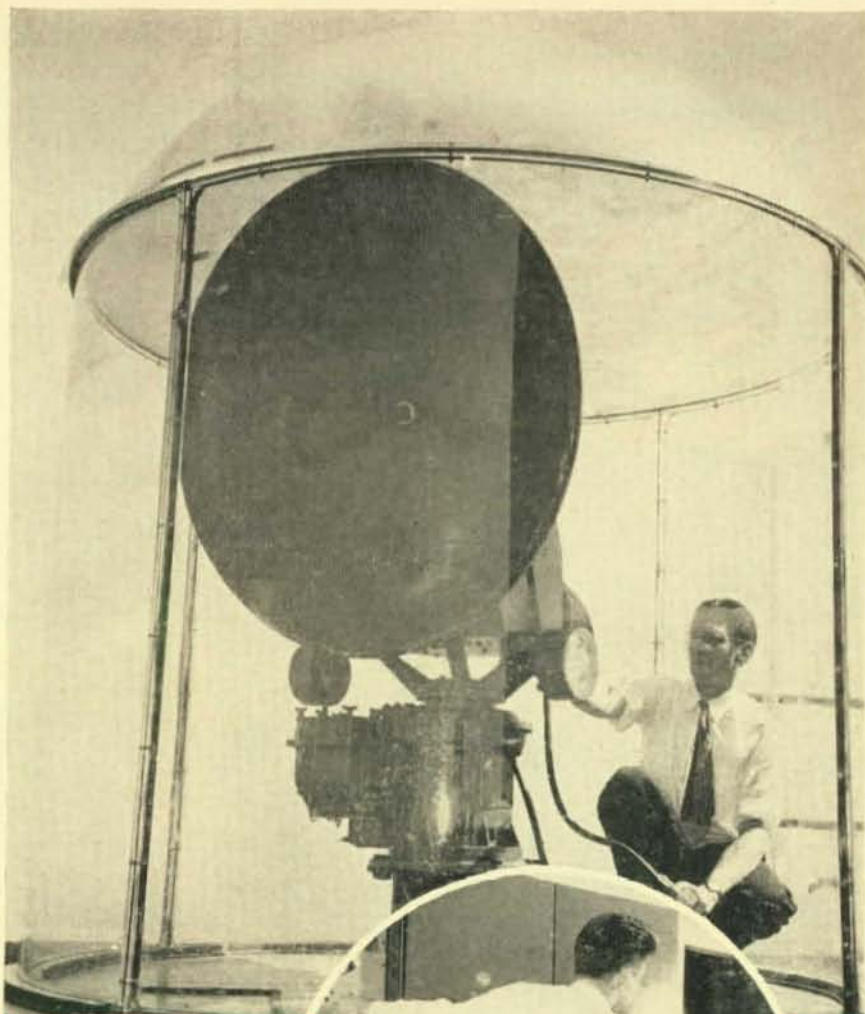
Members of the Executive Board of Local Union 1212 are shown with President D. W. Tracy at a recent meeting of the board. Left to right, seated: Charles Thropp (WOR-TV), Bill Bolter (WOR-AM), Al Kalbfleisch (CBS-AM), Morris Tucker (CBS-Labs), President Tracy, Charles Calame, business manager, Local 1212, William Gage (CBS-TV) and Art Moore (WMCA-AM-FM). Standing: Ed Long, assistant business manager; Lawson Wimberly, assistant to President Tracy, Charles Giriat (CBS-TV), recording secretary; E. B. Servoss (CBS-TV), president; Athan Cosmas (CBS-TV), vice president, and Harold Katan, assistant business representative.



"plant" on a huge scale goes on on a smaller scale in radio and television studios manned by our members from coast to coast. We show here in our photos some scenes of other radio and TV broadcast locals in action.

We visited two other stations with which our Local Union 1212 has contracts. WPIX is one of the independent TV stations in the New York area. Remember what we said earlier about our members working in unusual places? Well the WPIX control studio we visited to photograph our members at work there, was located on the 82nd floor, which is very near the top, of the Empire State Building, the tallest building in the world. Photos here show their micro-wave "dish" or "pie plate" as it is known, located on a ledge and the engineers climb out the window to make adjustments. From this ledge the photo of the street below which accompanies this article was taken.

This view brought up the standard joke played on all new technicians coming to work at one of our stations. They are told their first duty is to clean the antenna atop the Chrysler building. "How?" is the logical question



Above: Joe Stockbine makes adjustments on WPIX "dish" 82 stories up on Empire State Building terrace. Circle: Frank Beatty moves dish from control panel inside studio. Left: This is what the WPIX-ers see when they look down the catwalk leading to TV dish!







asked by the new man. "Oh just tie a rope around your waist and climb up from the ledge," is the stock answer. The new employee, faced with a climbing job hundreds of feet above the street, picks up his coat to leave with a "You can have the job." Then the boys laugh and tell him it was all in fun.

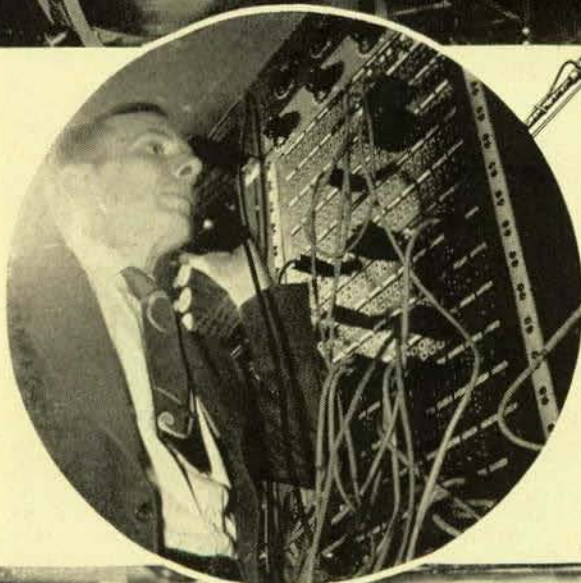
The WPIX micro-dish is stationary in this case. It is often necessary for our technicians to use a portable "dish" when they are shooting on location, which often presents "technical difficulties beyond their control." This year, shooting the Easter Parade on Fifth Avenue, viewers may remember a sudden flash of light and no pictures for a few seconds. "Wot happened?" "The wind knocked down the dish," the cameraman had to admit sheepishly.

WPIX distinguished itself recently by having the exclusive pick up on the interesting Kefauver Committee investigation, which it fed to other stations. This was a real television scoop.

Our last 1212 station visited in New York was the efficient, well arranged studios of Station WOR-TV. You will see photos of their men at work reproduced for you here on these pages.

Before our scene changes and we take you on a visit to a "Medium-sized" radio television local in Indianapolis, we want to tell you a little about Local 1212. It has had a tremendous growth in the 10 years it has been organized. Six years ago, membership was approximately 300. It is now over 1,100. Local Union 1212 has contracts with 16 radio and television stations and 12 other firms or agencies, for example, the United Nations and Decca Records. Some employ as few as six men, one more than 456. The membership is diversified and embraces Negroes, Indians, Chinese and many other nationalities within its ranks.

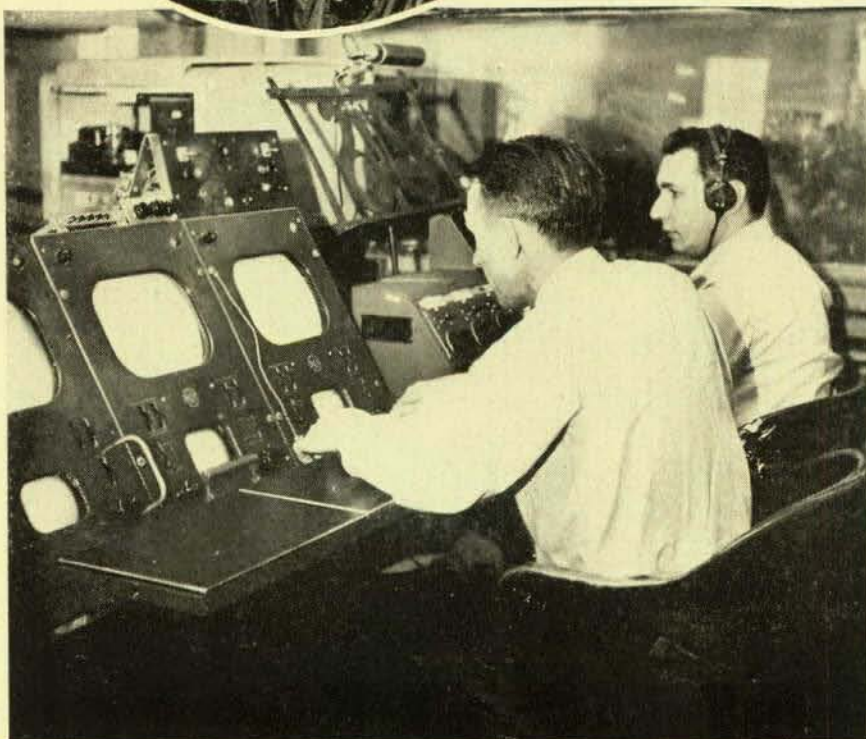
In Indianapolis we have our Radio and Television Broadcast Local 1225 which has grown from a membership of 10 to 90 members in the past 10 years. It has 11 contracts. WIBC is the only



Above: At WOR-TV Bro. James O'Connor fills in log as Riley Horton adjusts video controls on monitor.

Circle: C. Thropp, Executive Board member of Local 1212, on patch board.

Below: At WFBM-TV, members Chas. Robinson, Barney Hobbs work controls.

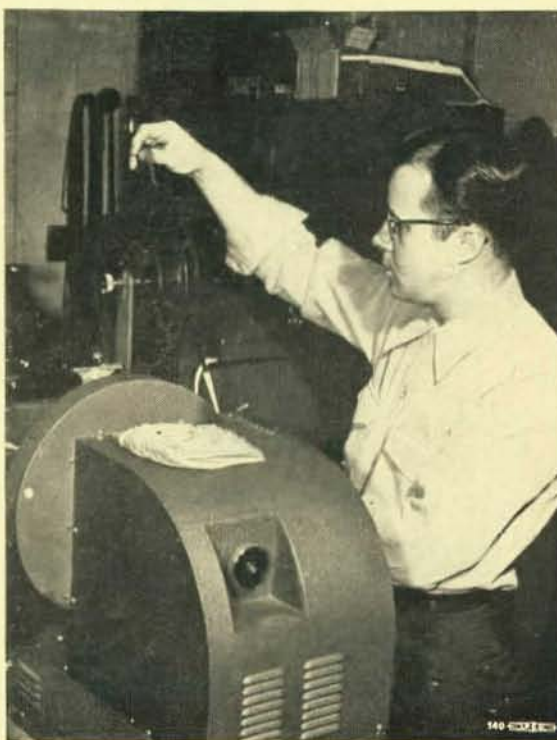




50,000 watt radio station in Indianapolis and WFBM also operates a television station. This station is currently erecting a fine new building which will be occupied in the very near future by the AM and TV operation. It is interesting to note that the I.B.E.W. technicians at WFBM-TV are building practically all of the electronic equipment to be installed in the new building. This includes construction of the TV cameras. We saw them doing this in a small machine shop not too much larger than a big closet but with the precision and know-how that has always characterized I.B.E.W. technicians at work. The business manager told us that relations with their stations are good and that "every person in television is organized, right on down the line."

This television station operated

Indianapolis' famed Soldier and Sailor Monument as it is seen from the roof of WFBM transmitter station. Below, left: Robt. Robbins, Local 1225 B.M., on camera at 500-mile race. Below, right: Bro. Bob Almond loads a projector in studio of station WFBM.





for one year and three months on film and live programs. In September 1950 the Indiana Bell Telephone installed the link which would bring TV shows on relay from Dayton, Ohio. The studio at Station WFBM-TV where the live programs are produced was a quite different one from CBS's elaborate playhouse studios. All action occurs in one small room and behind the backdrops is a collection of furniture, clothes, lamps, balloons, toys, dishes, and many other props to be injected into the shows. We were amazed at the ability and versatility of our members, giving practically perfect video and audio performance with somewhat limited means. Our cameramen from L.U. 1225, film many events from "remotes" as our pictures here will show.

Our last visit was paid to Broadcast Local 1622, at Washington, Pennsylvania, a small local with nine members working in a single

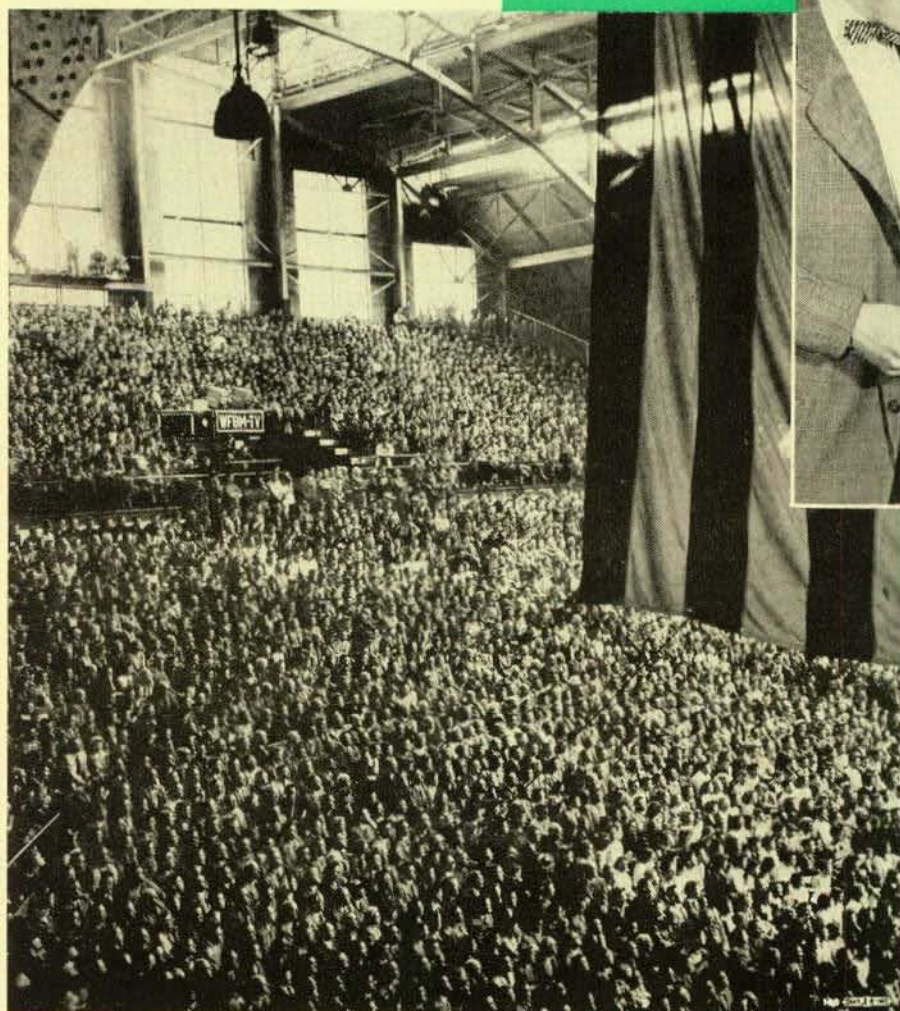
*(Continued on page 64)*

Below: At WPJA, Washington, Pa., Bro. Mitchell Simon, Local 1622, announces next program. He is program director of Washington station.



Above: Bro. John Silliman, L.U. 1622, also an announcer, tape-records local program of WPJA.

Left: A portion of the crowd at the state high school basketball tourney. Note WFBM-TV flag.

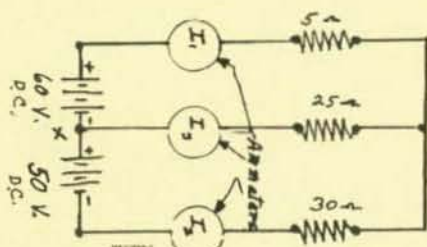




# QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

*Q. I am a member of Local 1215 and have enjoyed the "ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL" for several years. Never have I written in a question but right now I have a problem that is bothering me a great deal.*

*See following sketch.*



*What will the current reading be in each of the three ammeters?*

CHARLIE L. RADER,  
Local Union 1215.

A. Kirchhoff's Law for Direct Currents states: "The algebraic sum of the impressed electromotive forces around any closed electrical circuit is equal to the algebraic sum of all the IR drops around that circuit."

The current through Ammeter I<sub>1</sub> equals the sum of the currents through Ammeters I<sub>2</sub> and I<sub>3</sub>, therefore there are two unknowns in the problem and two separate equations involving these unknowns must be set up. Three equations may be obtained and so the third equation may be used for proving the solution of the two unknowns. Starting at the point (X) and going around the outside circuit in a clockwise direction:

$$I: 60 - 5(I_2 + I_3) - 30 I_2 + 50 = 0$$

Starting at (X) and going around the inside circuit:

$$II: 60 - 5(I_2 + I_3) - 25 I_3 = 0$$

For the III equation one must bear in mind that since a current flows from a point of higher to a point of lower potential, when going around a circuit with a current an IR drop is negative, while in going against a current the drop is positive therefore starting at (X) and taking the center path:

$$III: +25 I_3 - 30 I_2 + 50 = 0$$

Simplifying the above equations:

$$I \text{ becomes } 7 I_2 + I_3 = 22$$

$$II \text{ becomes } I_2 + 6 I_3 = 12$$

$$III \text{ becomes } 6 I_2 + 5 I_3 = 10$$

Solving the first two equations simultaneously, after multiplying the first equation by -6 in order to cancel out I<sub>3</sub>:

$$-42 I_2 - 6 I_3 = -132$$

$$I_2 + 6 I_3 = 12$$

$$-41 I_2 = -120$$

$$I_2 = \frac{120}{41} = 2.926 \text{ amperes}$$

Substituting this value of I<sub>2</sub> in equation I:

$$7 \times 2.926 + I_3 = 22$$

$$I_3 = 22 - 20.489 = 1.511 \text{ amperes.}$$

Check the values by substituting in equation III:

$$6 \times 2.926 - 5 \times 1.511 = 10$$

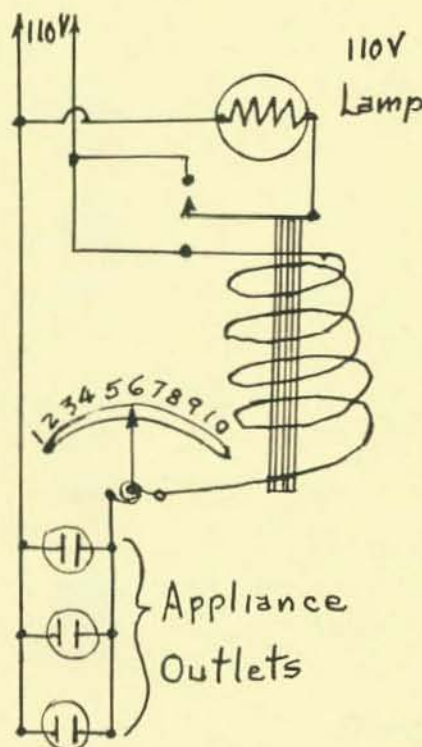
$$17.562 - 7.555 = \text{Approx. } 10.$$

$$\{ I_1 = I_2 + I_3 = 2.926 + 1.511 = 4.437 \text{ amperes.}$$

## Comment

Editor: In answer to Bro. J. M. Horvath, Local Union 1497: Take any single coil bell or buzzer and take off the fine wire winding and replace it with about 10 turns of No. 14 or 16 armature winding wire and place in series on one side of the line as per sketch. I use this set up every day and it really works fine as I don't have to guess at it. I also have an ampere meter in the circuit as you can also see what amperage is used. This is very nice when testing to see if the right amperage is drawn.

E. J. STEINMAN  
Local Union 574



Brother Steinman's sketch.

Editor: Enclosed find diagram showing how your question No. 2, page 16, March 1951 issue could be done. I have listed 50 and 100 kva only to show the relative arrangement. Any sizes could be used just as long as the ratios are observed. I assume the question is based on a three phase balanced system.

This arrangement has been used many times thus saving considerable transformer costs, where one had existing transformers on hand.

Assuming the newly designed transformer set-up is adequate with regard to KVA capacity, versus the existing demand for three phase power, you will experience no difficulty at all. It is true that transformer im-

(Continued on page 94)



# Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor



## About the War and Peace

There is turmoil, confusion and discouragement foremost in the minds and hearts of many of our citizens as this May JOURNAL went to press. The nation had just been shocked by the dismissal of General MacArthur. Many are condemning President Truman severely because of it. However, those who are thinking twice on the subject, while praising the great work of a great general, will have to agree that the President's action was certainly justified in the light of the complete difference of opinion on Far Eastern policy which existed between Washington and the General and the General's demonstrated unwillingness to accede to the decisions of superiors.

The chief psychological weapon we have to fight these days is discouragement—the general attitude of “What’s the use? Our previous wars have won nothing and we can never win a peace.” World War I was fought to “make the world safe for democracy.” There are many who say it failed. *It did not fail!* For nearly 25 years, little people all over this globe were free—they were safe from dictator powers and ruthless aggressors that previously tried to gobble them up, and about 1940 tried it again. No victory remains a permanent victory, and permanent peace belongs only to those who will fight to preserve it. If we had not rejected the League of Nations back some 30 years ago, but had fought for the peace, in time of peace, there might be no threat of war now. No victory for democracy is a permanent one. Democracy and freedom belong only to those worthy of them and brave enough to continue to fight for them. Slaves do not fight for democracy—thus they have no freedom. “Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.”

Neither was World War II a failure. It accomplished what it set out to accomplish and afterwards we did not make the same mistake twice. We lent our strong support to the United Nations and we went about setting up the one true way to a lasting peace—giving support—real material help, food and clothes and tools, to destitute nations, making them friends of democracy by means of the Marshall Plan and Point Four.

God grant that World War III will never come. The blood of our brave men fighting in Korea may be the stopgap to another world holocaust. Mean-

while we, as a nation, are doing the right and honorable thing. We should fight off discouragement. *We can win the peace, if we wage the peace.* And we are doing that.

We must convince the other nations of the world that we are not aggressors but we will fight aggression with all our strength. We must continue to help the weaker nations. We must continue to aid the peoples who still are governed by consent, to preserve their liberties and to continue to be governed by their own consent. In this way we lay a groundwork of friendship and peace and freedom.

We are on the right road to peace, and not a peace which is mere absence of war, but a peace that can bring freedom and a semblance of the way of life, with some of the good things of life as we know them, to other peoples of this world.

We must not grow discouraged. We are on the right track and we *can* win the peace—a free and honorable peace with justice and hope for all.

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## “It Is May and I Am Blind”

I was touched recently by a story I heard about a blind beggar. It seems there were two beggars sitting side by side on a busy street, and one was having much more success than the other, for nickels and dimes were pouring into the cup in his outstretched hand. The first beggar's card bore the usual words, “I am blind,” but the successful mendicant's sign read, “It is May and I am blind.”

Brothers, this little story can be a reminder to all of us. It is May, beautiful warm, blossom-filled May. We are living in the most glorious country on earth, overflowing with natural gifts of every sort which a generous Creator has given us. The blind beggar reminded passers-by that he could not see the beauty of spring and won their pity.

Let us need no reminder to enjoy the spring and the good things of life which belong to us all. So many of us are so engrossed with making a living and worrying about our own small troubles, that we are blind not only to the beauties of spring but to some very wonderful things which we take for granted or ignore—common everyday items to us, yet it is these simple things that men and women in other countries long so much to have and never do have, and are dying for want of—basic things like



enough food to eat and clothes to wear and wood and coal to keep them warm, schools for their children and simple advantages and occasional recreation for themselves.

Let's take time out this spring, Brothers, to enjoy what we have and be grateful. Let's say to ourselves, "It is May and I can see. Thanks be to God!"

## ***Organized Labor's Return***

We have attempted to keep you posted here in the editorial pages of your JOURNAL, on organized labor's fight for a fair and equitable place on the policy-making boards in the defense mobilization program. In carrying on this battle, organized labor had but one end in view, a fair deal—no favors, no privileges, but simple justice and a true voice for the workers of the United States on whose shoulders rest the responsibility of building our vast war machine. If so much rests with organized labor—representing the man in the steel mill, in the coal mine, in the plane factory, on the tank assembly line, and many, many men already in the armed forces of the United States, if the defense effort is being built on these workers, is it so unreasonable for labor to want to have a *real* say when the top policies are being made, and not be relegated to the role of a mere window dresser?

Well, as of April 12, when your JOURNAL was going to press, a fresh start had been made on the part of Government and on the part of labor. President Truman met with members of the United Labor Policy Committee of which International President Tracy is a part, in the Cabinet Room of the White House. The President requested members of labor, and they accepted his invitation, to serve on a new top level National Advisory Board on Defense Mobilization. Mr. Truman agreed to meet with the board of labor, industry, agriculture and public members at least once a month. United labor feels that this move was at least a step forward toward resolving grievances against the big business mobilization operating since the Korean War began.

We of the Electrical Workers are most hopeful that this new advisory board will do a job—the real job that organized labor has every desire and is bending every effort to see done—that is—defeat aggression abroad and inflation and relaxation at home.

We repeat, this is a step in the right direction and we feel hopeful that good results will come of it.

## ***Unions and Communism***

In spite of all A.F. of L. unions have done to prevent it, in spite of their constant war on communism, there are still some of our citizens, good stable citizens, who think all labor unions are communistic to a greater or lesser degree. One of the employees of our International Office, a member of the Office Workers'

Union was helping to distribute union organizing literature to employees of a Washington Department store recently, when one of the employees whom she had never seen before, caught her by the arm and shook her, calling her, "a dirty communist." Fortunately, there are few persons so ill informed and narrow these days as to continue to fall for the vicious anti-union propaganda put out by Westbrook Pegler and others of his ilk, who would like the public to believe that unionism and communism are synonymous. But lest any member need a little ammunition to help convince a somewhat reactionary "friend," here are a few facts. Martin Dies has said that while Communists would like to have the general public believe that they are interested in the advancement of trade unions, their actual philosophy as expressed by their leaders and in some of their literature, is that trade unions are "bad" and deserving of destruction.

Because the A.F. of L. has steadfastly refused to become "a useful auxiliary to communism's revolutionary organization," Moscow ordered its agents in the United States to do all they could to destroy the A.F. of L. They, of course, have been unable to even make a dent in A.F. of L. armor, plated as it is with good American democracy, but this does reveal the real trade union theory of the Communist party.

Communism which purports to bring liberty and democracy to every citizen, is as far removed from real democracy as day and darkness. For example our democracy upholds the dignity and worth of every human being while communism declares the state supreme and human beings decidedly expendable.

In our democracy there is freedom of religion. Under communism, all churches are dominated by the state. In democratic America, a man cannot be arrested without warrant, nor can his home be searched arbitrarily or his property seized. In Communist Russia, a spy system exists—there are arbitrary arrests and imprisonment without trial. In our country, we have freedom to seek truth and to speak it. In Communist dominated countries, the state tells everyone what to believe, and it controls press and radio. We have free elections, economic freedom to run our own businesses and own property, while in the unfortunate nations behind the Iron Curtain, government is by decree of dictators and the state controls all businesses and of course no one may own property.

And democracy results in high standards of living with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all, while communism downgrades people and leaves them discouraged and seething with discontent.

Brothers, communism is as far removed from democracy as death is from life, and the policies of trade unionism are as far removed from Communist ideologies as night and day. We members of trade unions will continue to fight communism with all our strength, on the home front, on the defense front, on the war front. We believe in our country, in our democracy, and we will stand up for it and fight for it as long as there is a member left in our ranks.



# With the Ladies



## You Can Be More Beautiful

**Y**ou can be more beautiful. Yes, you can! It doesn't matter whether you're already a raving beauty or whether yours is the face "only a mother could love," you can become a more attractive woman—if you want to and if you will work at it.

This is a big subject and we haven't very much space, but in our few allotted columns we're going to outline for you here how we think it can be done and if you've the will—you'll be on the way to being more beautiful and happier and more satisfied than you've ever been before.

### No Idle Tears

First off—let's make up our minds to one thing. Never again are we going to bemoan our lack of physical attractions and our physical defects. We're going to forget our debits and accent our credits. In other words we're going to make the most of what we have. In still other words, we're going to try to play up our best features and play down the worst. If you have beautiful blue eyes, use eye shadow and mascara and wear lots of blues and violets to emphasize their loveliness. If you have a prominent nose, study use of makeup that will play it down. Do the best you can with it and then forget it.

Now girls, let's consider for a minute what makes a woman beautiful. Take the movie stars for example. What makes Gene Tierney and Betty Grable and Lana Turner so attractive? Oh to be sure they have an abundance of physical gifts, but essentially, all attractive women are characterized by a few basic points:

1. They are immaculately clean and well-groomed.



2. They have trim, well-proportioned figures.
3. They are appropriately dressed in good taste.
4. They have nice personalities.

Now honestly girls, when you look over that list, don't you think you are capable of taking it point by point, applying it to yourself and becoming, if not a beauty, at least a smarter and more appealing person?

### Work from the Inside Out

First, point one—cleanliness and good grooming start primarily on the inside. Good skin and healthy, shining hair are dependent on more than just exterior help, although that



is needed of course. Eat the proper foods, drink plenty of water. Get enough rest. Take care to have proper elimination habits.

Now then, for the externals. Starting with the top of your head—remember your hair is your crowning glory or should be. The best way to keep it clean and shining is to shampoo it regularly once a week and give it the good old 100 strokes with a good stiff brush every day. Then if you have to do without something else, go to a competent beauty operator, have it styled, and master the art of setting it properly, so that your coiffure will always look neat and trim.

Now for well-groomed skin. There are a few items—and they need not be expensive—that should appear on every woman's dressing table. With their help you can put your best face forward every time. Apply persistently and in the order named:

1. A rich cleansing cream.
2. Soap and water.

3. Rinse with hot water and then very cold water.

4. Foundation cream or makeup base. Contrary to some opinions, this does not clog the pores. It will keep your skin moist and soft and enable you to apply makeup more skillfully. Do not apply too heavily and be sure to remove with cleansing cream before retiring.

5. Creme rouge and eye shadow if used.

6. Lipstick (outline mouth and fill in.)

7. Powder. Don't be stingy with your powder. Pat on and powder over your lipstick.

8. Re-do your mouth with lipstick over the powder. This "sets" the color.

9. Darken your eyebrows and apply your mascara. Be careful with this latter beauty aid. Use an almost dry brush and do not use on lower lashes.

10. Apply perfume on eyebrows, behind ears and at hairline.

That, ladies, is your daily make-up ritual. Stick with it and you'll be a lovelier you in a matter of days.

### Refuse to be Fat

Now for that point number two. The cardinal sin against beauty in the opinion of most experts is a sloppy, overweight figure. Many a heavyweight complains that her thyroid is out of whack. That may be true—but nine times out of 10, the woman who is overweight is too heavy for one reason and one alone. *She eats too much.* That's putting it bluntly but truth pays off. Face it

(Continued on page 64)





## Our Auxiliaries

The Auxiliary of Local Union 26 of Washington, D.C., is one of our best correspondents. Some time ago because of space difficulties, one of their letters was omitted and was supposed to appear the following month. Through an oversight it did not appear. We are very sorry. We are glad to print the letter at this time.

We ask all our auxiliaries to keep their letters coming. We know our readers enjoy hearing of their activities.

### L. U. 26, Washington, D. C.

At our regular meeting which was held on October 24th, 1950, we were honored with the presence of Mr. Albert Dennis, president of the Union Label League, who gave us an interesting talk on the union label and how it originated. After the business meeting, refreshments were served and October birthdays celebrated. On November 4, 1950, we held our annual dance in the Terrace Room at the National Airport, with a large attendance. Everyone who attends these dances speaks of the fine time they have. The door prize, an electric steam iron given by the auxiliary, was won by Mrs. Margaret Grady.

On November 28 we held our business meeting with the addition of one new member—Mrs. Marjorie Statter. Plans were made at this meeting to give baskets of food to needy families at Christmas—we all feel happy when we can help those who are in need. Refreshments were served and November birthdays celebrated. On December 9th, we held our Christmas party at 1745 K Street, N.W., in the Electricians' Hall. Mrs. Kitty Knight started the party off with a solo, "Silent Night." Mrs. Marion McChesney also sang, with all joining in the chorus. We also had a victrola playing music for dancing. Mrs. Ilean Beach made pamphlets with all the Christmas carols on them and everybody sang together. It was a very nice party. Gifts were placed under the Christmas tree for all present and were distributed by Mr. Wayne Knight, who played Santa. Afterwards, refreshments were served. Our entertainment committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Nellie Cox, worked very hard for this party which was a big success and enjoyed by all.

We are now affiliated with American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. This news is a little late but still good news.

LAURA JOHNSTON, P.S.



## Food for Beauty

Salads are the reducing girl's best friends. They are not only low in calorie count, they have the vitamins needed to keep you healthy, make your skin clear, and keep eyes and hair bright and shining. Try these:

### MIXED VEGETABLE SALAD BOWL

- |                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3 tomatoes, cut into wedges      | 6 green onions, sliced   |
| 1 cucumber, cut into thin slices | 6 radishes, sliced       |
| 1 green pepper, cut into rings   | 1 head lettuce, shredded |

Garlic French Dressing

Prepare and chill vegetables. Toss together with dressing in salad bowl. Serves six.

### COTTAGE CHEESE FRUIT SALAD BOWL

- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 grapefruit, in segments   | ½ head lettuce         |
| 2 oranges, in segments      | ½ head French endive   |
| 1 avocado, pared and sliced | ½ bunch watercress     |
| Lemon French Dressing       | 1½ cups cottage cheese |

Marinate fruit in dressing and chill. Toss salad greens together in salad bowl with dressing, pile cottage cheese in center and arrange border of orange and grapefruit segments alternating with avocado slices. Serves six.

### SHRIMP AND PINEAPPLE SALAD

- |                       |                               |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 cup shrimp          | ¼ teaspoon paprika            |
| 1 cup diced pineapple | 4 tablespoons French Dressing |
| ¼ teaspoon salt       | Lettuce or romaine            |

Combine shrimp, pineapple, salt and paprika and mix well. Chill thoroughly. When ready to serve, mix with French dressing. Arrange on lettuce or romaine. Serves four.

### STUFFED TOMATOES IN FROZEN DRESSING

- |                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6 small ripe tomatoes             | 2 tablespoons minced chives |
| 1 teaspoon salt                   | 1 cup cottage cheese        |
| ¾ cup grated cucumber             | 1 cup Cooked Salad Dressing |
| 2 tablespoons minced green pepper | 1 cup heavy cream, whipped  |
|                                   | Lettuce or watercress.      |

Wash tomatoes, remove skins and hollow out centers. Sprinkle with salt, invert and chill. Mix cucumber, green pepper, chives and cheese with 3 tablespoons dressing and pack mixture into tomatoes. Arrange tomatoes upside down in a row in freezing tray. Fold whipped cream into remaining dressing, pour over tomatoes and freeze about 2 hours. Cut frozen mixture into squares between each tomato, and serve on lettuce. Serves six. (You'll have to watch this one because of the frozen whipped cream dressing. However one portion amounts to only about 175 calories. If this is your main luncheon or dinner dish, that number of calories is permissible.)





*"Music produces a kind of pleasure which human nature cannot do without." . . . Confucius (500 B.C.)*

**F**IVE HUNDRED years before the birth of Christ, Confucius gave us words of wisdom on music. Almost since the creation of the world, man in every clime and country has had a keen interest in rhythmic sound. Picture the early days of Greece and Rome when choral groups and the music of the lute and the lyre played such an important part on the cultural scene. Even deep in their jungles, for centuries savage men have been beating out weird rhythms on their tom toms, and William Congreve's statement, "Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast," has oft been quoted through the centuries because it is a proven truth.

So through the years man has come to turn more and more to music for esthetic expression, and the world over, music is the most common and most enjoyed form of recreation and relaxation. Our country is no exception. In fact we have become known as a "singing, music-loving nation" and that title finds many expressions,—in the barbershop quartet tuning up

in Harry's or Jim's or Joe's basement, in the church choir practicing "The Messiah," in the symphony orchestra performing in some music hall in Boston or San Francisco or Washington, or perhaps in a stirring performance at New York's famous "Met."

While man, civilized and uncivilized, has always had a love and longing for music, never before in history has he had the opportunity to enjoy it in all its various phases as he has today. Back in 1877, Thomas Edison succeeded in making the first audible reproduction of recorded sound, when he invented the phonograph. From that day on, music was brought to more people, rich and poor alike. It came right into the home with them. And today, because of a marvelous industry that turns out millions of records yearly, the world's greatest music is within the reach of all, and you need only press a button to bring Toscanini, or the entire company of the opera "Carmen" into your living room. Did you ever wonder just how those miracle-performing little discs are made? It is no simple task to present to Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public in Anywhere, U.S.A., a perfect song or concert or opera literally on a "platter." It takes planning and know how

and competent workmanship. Our I.B.E.W. members are engaged in this work. This is a story about them and about the great RCA-Victor Division which employs them. This is the record story.

The record is born in the recording studio. For many years all original records were made on wax-covered discs by a process in which sound waves are transformed by microphone and amplifier into electrical impulses, which in turn are transformed into mechanical modulations engraved in spiral patterns on the disc by the lateral vibrations of a cutting stylus, driven by electrical impulses from the recording amplifier. Today that is still the process by which the actual recording is made.

However, the method of direct recording to the disc is no longer employed by RCA. Perfection of the magnetic tape was one major development that has eased the strain of recording on the studio stage. Using the best tape recorders, RCA can be assured under normal conditions of a tape playback covering the maximum frequency and dynamic range of the most intricate composition. What is most important about the use of magnetic tape in the recording studio is the time saved in re-takes

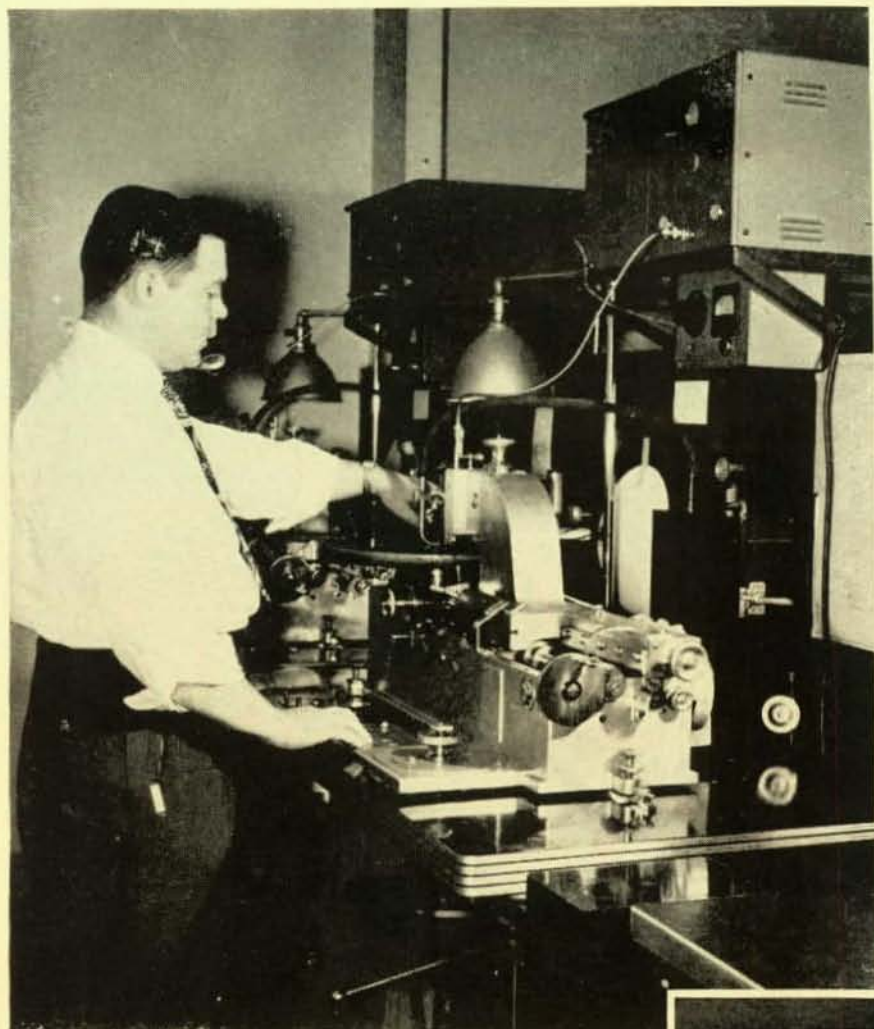




Above: A record is born. Freddie Martin looks for a signal from the recording engineer before he gives the downbeat to his famous orchestra. Below left: In his glass-front cubicle, the engineer gives the signal to orchestra-leader Martin. Recording is made on the tape operator tends. Below right: Technician runs tape on machine which he transfers it to lacquer disc from which master record will evolve.







should the performing artist play a series of wrong notes or should anything else go wrong. It is no longer necessary to re-load recording turntables with new discs or for the performing artist to begin again. When tape is used, he can go back to any convenient place and then play to the end if he desires. Or if he wants to, an artist can record an entire selection, say a sonata movement, in short parts, all executed with perfection with no fear of breakdown. Then the finished tape is edited and spliced like film and the whole tape when played back, sounds exactly like a continuous performance. Saving in time and money, to say nothing of frayed tempers, has been remarkably boosted by medium of the magnetic tape.

We visited the RCA recording studio in New York where Freddy Martin and his orchestra were making a recording. On one side of the glassed-in studio were the performing artists—on the other, seated at the recording console was the recording engineer. At his signal the music began. The sound of the music is picked up by one or a battery of microphones,



Above: Sound, first recorded on tape, is here transferred to the lacquer by use of Scully cutter.

Below: RCA Public Relations Director Jacobson points out locations of departments on photo on wall.



Margie Popikoski, L. U. 1207, stamps number before plating.



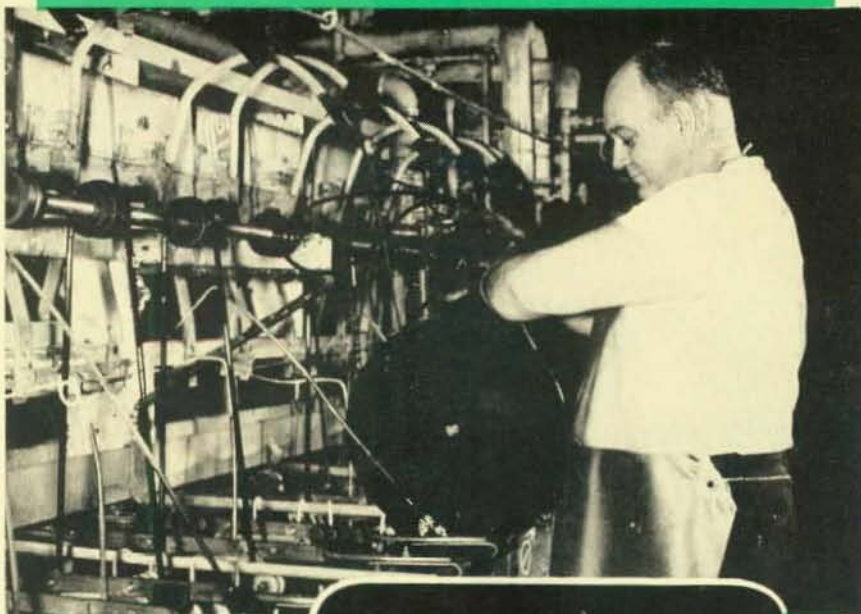


depending upon whether the recording is by a single artist, a six or sixty-piece orchestra. The sounds are carefully and skillfully "mixed" at the engineer's mixing panel where he constantly adjusts the levels for balance of tones. The output of this console goes to two tape recording machines. After the recording is placed on tapes, one is checked by the artist, and once it receives his okay becomes the "master" while the second is the "protection," the carbon copy so to speak, in case anything happens to the original.

The next step is getting the recording on to the record. A lacquer disc (more durable than wax and now used exclusively for recording) is placed on a high-precision machine known as the Scully Cutter. The magnetic tape is then run, reproducing the original music through the amplifier and the fine stylus of the Scully Cutter picks up the vibrations and transmits them into grooves on the lacquer disc.

When the record is finished, a tester plays it to be sure it is a good recording. With this step begins the first of the literally hun-

Brother Jack Parson of L. U. 1048 places the silver-plated lacquer into tank where it is backed up with copper plating.



Right: John Pagano as he rocks silver solution over disc before copper step.



Where all steps lead; the floor of the record-pressing room. Only very few of presses and operators are shown in the photo.





Right: Ed Florganic, (1207) puts copper plated disc in speed-plating tank.

Below: G. Stanbrough, steward for L.U. 1048, splits lacquer from master.



dreds of tests performed by RCA and our union members to insure to the public, records of high standards of quality. In our visit to the New York studio, and later to the RCA-Victor plant in Indianapolis and in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, we were deeply impressed by two things. One was that every effort was being made by the company—testing, testing, testing, to turn out the very best records possible, and the second was the conscientious effort of our people in every department in this vast record industry, to carry out the wish of the employer in this regard. We had the distinct feeling that here was a company-employee group that knew what it was doing and was working together as a unit to give service—quality service.

The tested lacquer is now ready to be shipped to one of R.C.A.'s plants to be made into perhaps as many as a million records.

As soon as the lacquer disc arrives at the RCA record-making factory, and before anything else is done to it, a number which will de-

signate exactly what it is, that is, name of selection and artist performing, is pressed by dies into the lacquer.

The lacquer disc next goes to the Matrix Department where it is placed in a cleaning solution and then spray-rinsed with force.

Next it is placed in a stationary pan on a gently rocking table and a silver solution is poured over it. This silver is the basis for the electrical contact, for copper is electro-plated over the silver. The silvering operation takes about two minutes.

Next the silver-coated lacquer is placed in a plating tank, which is a big blue looking vat. It remains here for half an hour until a thin coating of copper is present over the silver. It is then removed and hung on a rod to dry. It next goes to the speed plating tanks where the solution is precipitated. The record remains in these tanks where the layer of copper is built up, for from 1¼ to 3 hours according to size. The record has first been encased in a rubber ring

so that it will be built up on the surface but not on the edges.

When this plating process is complete, two metal moulds are made face to face. A splitting operation then takes place, the lacquer disc is split from the copper and the result—the lacquer and the silver-faced master. The lacquer is the positive which can be played and the master is a negative, with grooves in reverse and which of course cannot be played. The moulds or “mothers” are made from these masters. This is done in the following manner. First the master is cleaned in alkaline solution. Then because in this operation, metal is being plated on metal, precautions must be taken to make possible the separation of the two plated surfaces after completion of the plating process. The silver-faced master is dipped in potassium dichromate. This puts a film on the plate that insures the splitting. Then this record goes into the big green colored vats for one-half hour's nickel plating, then through the same process of copper pre-plating and speed plating as was done with the lacquer. These parts are separated by the splitting process then, and once again there are two parts—the silver-faced master and the nickel-faced mould or mother. The mould is a positive. It is trimmed, soldered and centered. It is then audio tested, actually played like a fin-

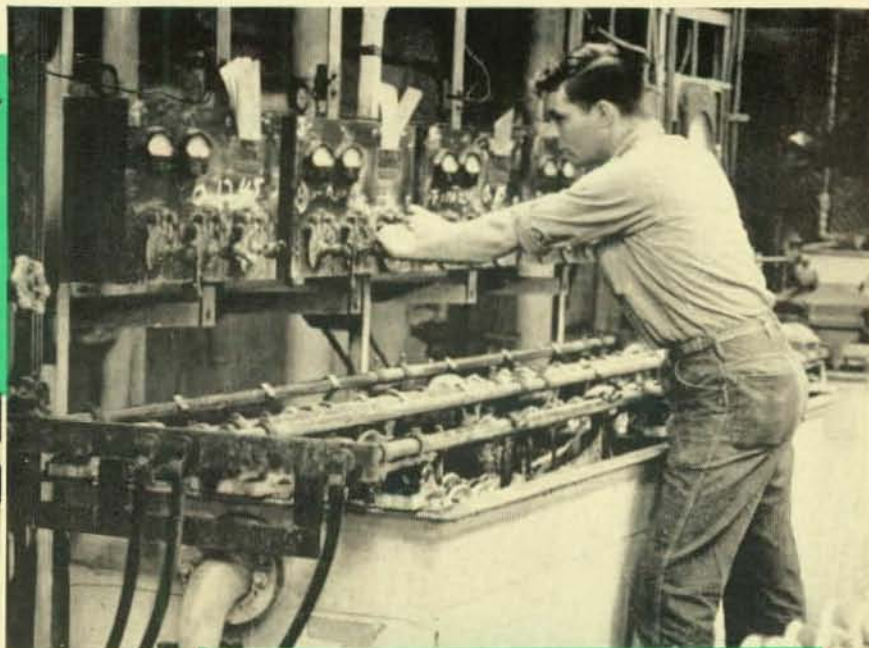
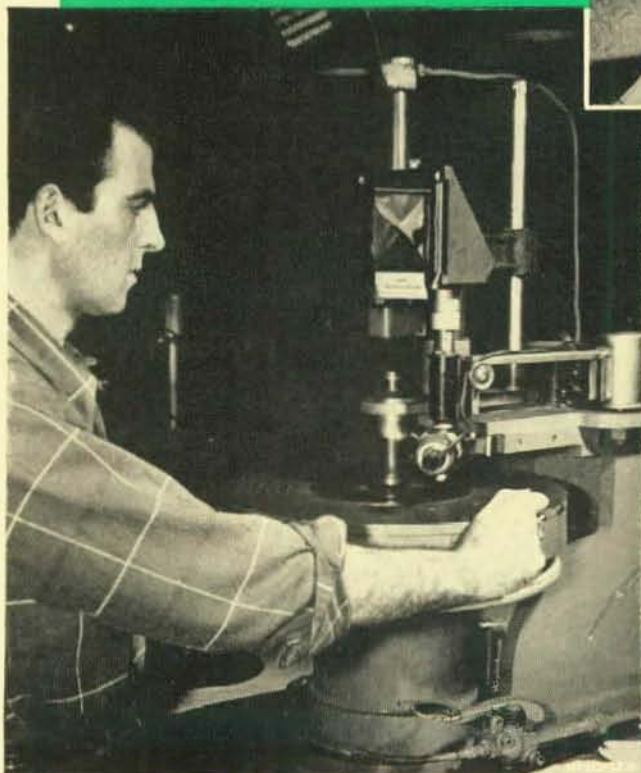




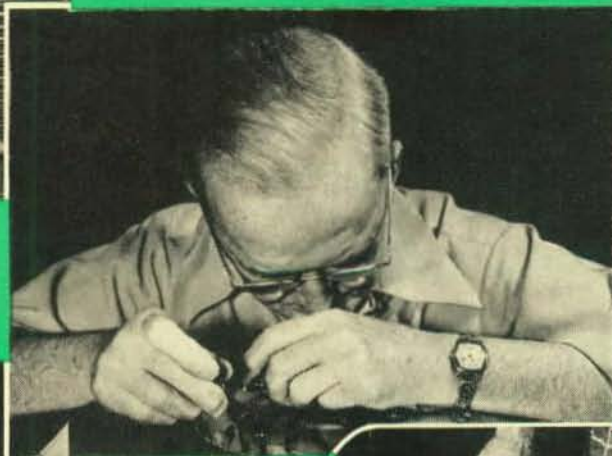
Below: Carolyn Rayborn (1048) checks the nickle-plated moulds.



Frank Maiella (1207) uses micrometer to center record.



Above: Brother William Aureli of L. U. 1207 adjusts controls of electro-plating nickel vats.



Above: Clyde Hardin, 1048, shaves out tiny metal bit from grooves under magnifier. It would ruin the sound of the disc.

Right: A center is soldered into a stamper in one of final operations.





ished record. Any small defects in this mould can be corrected by those of our members who do the very precise work of trimming out tiny scars or blisters with an engraver's needle. If corrections have to be made, however, the nickel is stripped off and the correction is made on the copper, since this is softer and can be corrected more successfully.

### Treating the Stamper

Once the mould is tested and found to be of standard high quality, once more it is electro cleaned, rinsed, emersed in potassium dichromate and nickel-plated from 2¼ to 3¼ hours according to size. Again the parts are split and there is a mould and a nickel stamper. This stamper is chrome plated for five minutes (such a coating enables it to resist wear and abrasion.) This stamper is circle-ground, plugged and centered. It is then blanked—which gives dimensions, and coined edges turned for smooth perfect edge. It is cleaned and at last after many precise intricate operations, the Matrix Department has turned out a perfect stamper from which thousands upon thousands of records can be made.

That is just one process in the making of a record, one which the company has taken great care to perfect and which skilled members of the I.B.E.W. perform to perfection.

We were proud of our technicians in the Matrix Departments both in Indianapolis and Canonsburg. The work progressed smoothly and with perfect timing and balance. All the plating was done electrically. Thus in addition to those of our members engaged in the record-making processes there were many maintenance men caring for the tanks and machinery and keeping them operating properly. Chemical tests are made regularly to insure quality plating. "A few years ago, we'd have dipped our fingers in and tasted to see if it was okay," one of our members smilingly explained, "but we do it more scientifically now." Some of the problems of the work were explained to us. "Sometimes

when we get a big run on a record, we have to make a lot of stampers in a hurry because we put nearly all our presses on it." "It's like a newspaper," another volunteered, "you have to get a record out to the dealer while it's hot. The manufacturer out 'fustest with the mostest,' is the one who makes the money and keeps the business." And, incidentally keeps our members in business. Would you believe it, when "The Thing" was "hot," 1,200,000 records were turned out in six weeks. "We couldn't sell one now," one fellow said. "That's how popular record business goes, and if we come out late with a hit our profits are likely to be 'ground up,' because hit record demand is over as fast as it begins." Records that do not sell are returned to be reground for compound.

### Like Their Work

We were impressed, not only in this department but in all those we visited, with the fact that the people seemed to like their work and were trying to improve the processes and aid production in every way they could. Everywhere too, they were proud to demonstrate their part in the record-making process. For example, one of Local Union 1048's long-time members, Clyde Hardin, is one of the workers who uses those engravers' tools we spoke of and cuts out tiny flaws in the mould which would result in a loud ticking or popping sound if transferred to the stamper and thus to the record. Mr. Hardin has made production suggestions which have netted him the silver, gold and diamond prizes for suggestions awarded by R.C.A. and some \$900 in cash.

Our guide in Indianapolis told us that last year was a big year at their plant and they tried to step up the production process. He said that last year was also their biggest suggestion year and suggestions from our members were most helpful and aided materially.

We take you now to another department where the compound for the manufacture of the records is made. Two kinds of compound are

made here—vinylite of which nearly all the 7-inch, 45 rpm records and the long playing records are made and the compound—resins blended together with fillers (ground limestone and material of that sort) from which the 10 and 12 inch records are made.

The bags of powdered resins, etc., are mixed in huge machines known as Banburys. The action of the rotary blades of the Banbury and the application of heat causes the fine dry powdered compounds to fuse in a hot, soft mass—no liquids are used. When the compound is of the right consistency, the operator opens the "butterfly" (wing like doors on bottom of Banbury) and the mass drops down on the big rollers beneath. The compound which we watched them make was the red vinylite for the top quality Red Seal records, and it looked for all the world like a huge mass of freshly ground hamburger. It is worked between these rollers until it makes a smooth compact mass called a colander roll, more familiarly referred to by the operators as a "baloney" roll, resembling as it does a huge bologna sausage. Whenever the color of the compound is changed, everything has to be cleaned and "cleanout" batches are run to get all the color out. R.C.A. used to make the 7-inch record in seven "delicious" colors, but at present operation is confined to three, red, yellow and black.

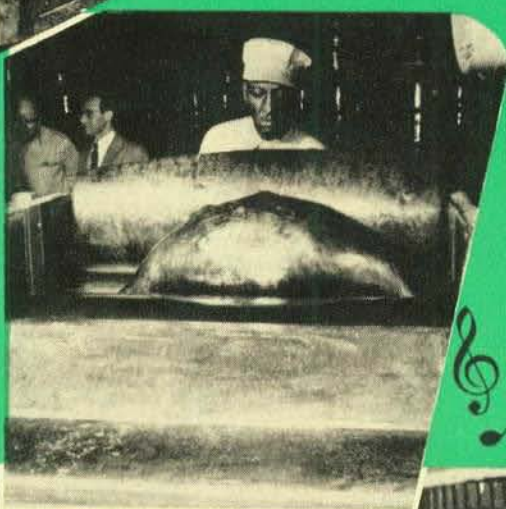
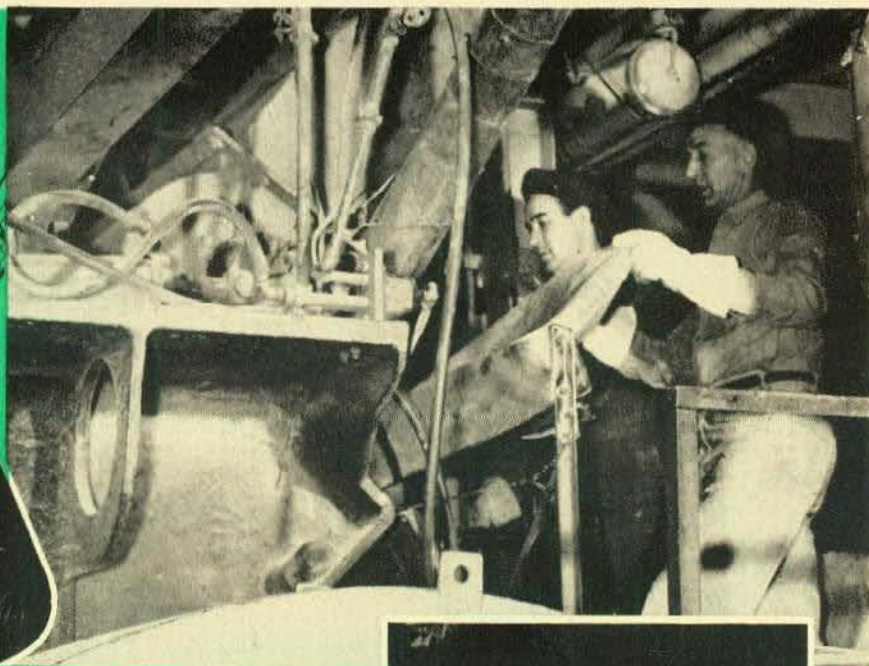
### Embarassing Moment

Our guide told us that R.C.A.'s most embarrassing moment occurred one day in connection with this Banbury. Seems a group of very important people were being taken on a conducted tour of the plant. A big batch of black vinylite was being mixed in the Banbury. The foreman was anxious that the visitors see a complete operation and gave orders for the compound to be dropped onto the rolls. The workman operating the Banbury said, "It isn't ready, hasn't fused yet." The foreman, rushing things, kept insisting that it must be ready. Finally in exasperation, he said, "It's got to

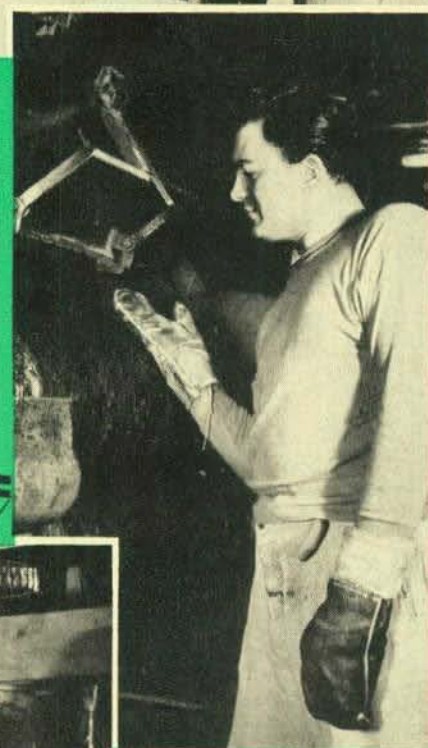




Right: Dumping compound material for records into Banbury. Below: Scored sheets emerging from machine (bottom of page) are broken up into "biscuits."



Right: Bert Means is shown guiding compound in rollers.



Above: C. Leckas (1048) smooths "baloney roll" before sheeting, the next step.



Left: Brother Joe Boarman (1048), watches thin sheet roll under cutting disks.







Raymond Ruth (1048) works at printing press which prints, dries and cuts labels for records.



Above: Geno Bernardi checks stamper before leaving supply clerk Beverly De Felippo. Both are L. U. 1207 members.



be fused by now—let it drop.” “Okay,” replied the operator and he “let her go.” A huge mass of black powder dropped down and mushroomed out all over the V.I.P.’s. “They looked like they were blackfaced for a minstrel show,” our narrator chuckled. “We can laugh now,” he said, “but at the time it was no laughing matter and we were a very embarrassed crew for some time.”

Needless to say, this was a most unusual happening, for care, safety and proficiency are watchwords with officials and members at RCA plants.

But to get back to the processing of the material for records, the hot collander roll of compound goes into the sheeting machine, where it emerges in sheets scored off into biscuits. This scored sheet is run through a water-cooled process and the cooled sheets are fed into machines equipped with steel bars timed to hit the sheets going through and break them up into the individual biscuits, each of the proper size to make one record.

They were making “biscuits” for the 45’s when we were there. One flat bar 8 inches by 11½ inches will make a single record. In the Indianapolis R.C.A.—Victor plant, our members make the compound for all the other R.C.A. plants at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, Hollywood, California, Chicago and Montreal.



Above: Ann Judd and Lucille Hayes sort and pack record labels into boxes as they come from the printing press. Right: Fay Cole, a veteran on the stamping floor, removes a 12-inch 78 rpm record from stamping machine.





A representative number of biscuits are weighed at intervals to be sure they are up to standard. A biscuit too light may not be big enough to make a top-quality record. If too thick, there will be too much waste when it is stamped out. As we stated elsewhere and as you will note in other phases of this article, RCA tests constantly to insure its good reputation for always turning out quality records.

Well now we have two components in our record making process—the stamper and the compound biscuit from which the record is pressed. There is a third part. Every record bears a label. This label is sealed into vinylite or other compound as it is pressed into a record. In both the Indianapolis and Canonsburg plant, there were printing presses and cutting machines turning out thousands and thousands of labels daily. After type is set, proofs pulled and proofread, the labels are run, cut and placed on spirals to be packed into boxes and sent to the supply room to be distributed with the stampers, to the press room foremen. We observed with interest the labels being run and packed

while we were there—"Because"—Perry Como; "Night and Day"—Frank Sinatra; "None But the Lonely Heart"—Wayne King, were titles we noted in passing.

Now, having the three parts to record making, we take you to the "pressing floor" where the records are actually made. The pressing floor in both Indianapolis and Canonsburg was a huge room with the big pressing machines set in rows. A foreman is responsible for each row of 10 presses and is constantly at work seeing that the girls operating the machines have compound biscuits, labels, and cardboard with which to carry on their operations.

In the record press, two stampers, one in the top and one in the bottom are fastened tight into the machine. The operators perform all operations of running these presses with care and dexterity. The compound biscuits are laid on a steam table to soften. The operator takes a softened biscuit, folds it over, puts a label face down in the lower stamper, then the biscuit with a face-up label on top. She closes the press and a record is made. The girls working on the single presses take the record out of the press and pull

off the edges. This waste material is returned to the compound department for regrinding. The operator then places the record on a spindle and puts a cardboard disc on top so records do not touch each other. We watched smiling Fay Cole, of Local Union 1048, deftly turning out 12 inch, 78 rpm's of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite." The whole operation was done quickly and easily and Fay seemed to enjoy doing it. Ten inch and 7-inch records were being turned out on other presses of which there were a number of types.

In Canonsburg, pretty blond Elizabeth Crider was operating a duplex press. The two presses move in alternately from each side by a completely automatic process and the operator moved as quickly and deftly as if she were part of the machine. The door opens and the operator takes out the finished record with one hand while she puts labels and compound in with the other. She closes the door and as the record is being pressed in a matter of seconds, she puts the record on a "dinker" which cuts off the edges and stamps a hole of the right size in the center. "Rou-

D. Anderson of Local 1048 stacks the records she has trimmed and centered.



Ruby Fleener of Local 1048 works on dinker which trims seven-inch records.







Left: Elizabeth Crider of Local Union 1207 operates a duplex record press at the Canonsburg, Pa., plant.

Below: Inspection line for visual flaws. Included are Clara Krashna, Agnes Williams, Elizabeth Marshall, Anna Marie Roney (left to right) all of Local 1207.



"The Big Eye" for minute blemishes is at work as Ethel Parsons (1048) examines under glass.



Master Tester Sarah Krause (1048) listens to, and rejects as faulty, a suspected recording.



manian Rhapsody No. 1" was the record Elizabeth was making.

There were hundreds of efficient girls running these presses which are capable of turning out at least 90 records an hour. While these presses exert 78 tons of hydraulic pressure, the girls are completely protected against injury, for the press cannot close unless the girl has her hands on both closing levers in front of the presses and holds them there. Live steam is circulated through the press and then cold water to cool it and the record.

While we watched the presses in operation an attractive girl was collecting a record from each press. "I'm a tester," she said. "We get sample records from each press regularly and listen to them to see if they are okay and the stampers are perfect and reproducing properly."

Millions of the little 45 rpm's were being made in both plants we visited. The story of the 7-inch records is a success story which came out of hard work and company and employe working together. When production on them first began, there was 50 to 60 percent rejection. They are

difficult to make and attention to small things is tremendously important. A company official told us that through the suggestion system and the proficiency of their operators this critical job was licked," and now 45 rpm record making is their most successful operation. During the Christmas rush, in the Indianapolis plant alone, 7,000,000 of the 7-inch records were turned out in six weeks.

A constant testing process goes on at every level of operation. There is visual inspection of the records for any physical defects—blisters, dirt, split labels—and a check is made to see that label numbers and stamper agree.

Then there is inspection by magnifying glass of the 7-inch records which have finer grooves. After records are inspected and approved they are put into their envelopes.

As we mentioned above, a representative number of records are "play tested." In each RCA plant there is a sizable block of little soundproof booths where testers, picked because they have good ears for listening, test records all day long. In most cases the testers can detect flaws but in

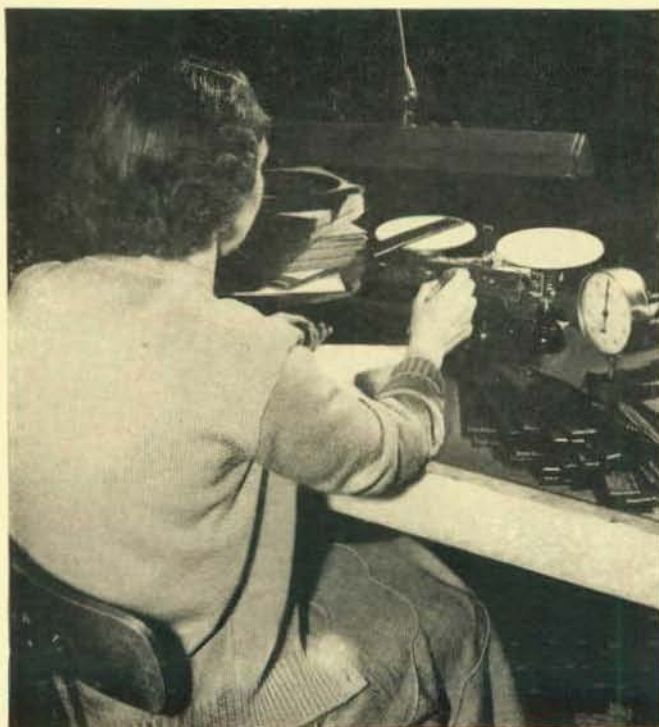
case of a doubt, the doubtful records go to a master tester.

In Indianapolis, we watched Master Tester Sarah Krause in action. While we were there she rejected a record of Mario Lanza's "Be My Love," because of a faint scratch which was not even audible to our untrained ears. The stamper from which this record was made was then replaced and all records made from the last time it was tested and found okay, destroyed.

Incidentally the records in rush production at the Indianapolis plant were Mario Lanza's "Be My Love," and Perry Como's "If." At the Canonsburg plant, classical records are manufactured chiefly, but some of Como's most ardent fans work at this plant, for Canonsburg is Perry's home town and a number of his relatives are employed in the plant there and are members of our Brotherhood.

In addition to the visual and play-testing checks, other important quality checks are made constantly. Spot checks of all new records are made periodically on a gauge to see if label is centered properly and if the edges are of

Veronica McFarland (1207), working with balances and "mikes" makes tests of biscuits to insure uniformity.



Irene Yarkosky (1207), "off-center girl," checks record for concentricity to make sure no records are off center.



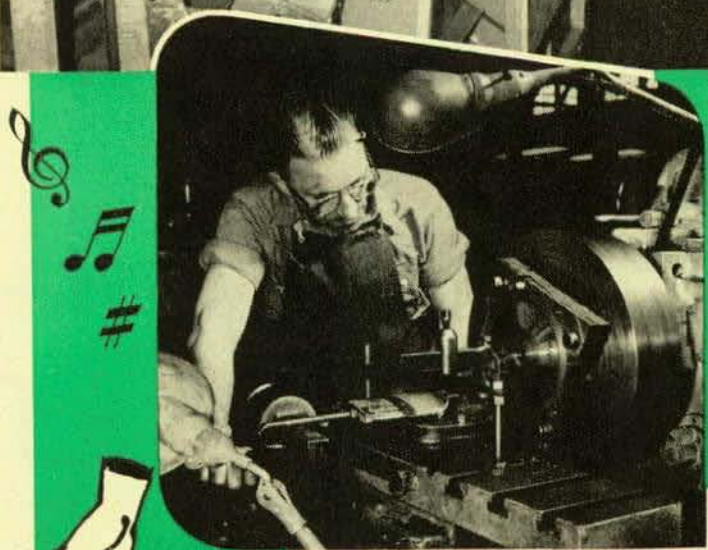


the right thickness. Check is made for concentricity also. If a record is off center it "wows" and is rejected.

There are many more operations before these records are sent out to dealers who will sell them to you. Albums are filled and packed five to a carton. Single records are packed 25 to a box.

We visited the huge storage rooms and shipping departments of the Indianapolis plant where several million records representing between 13 and 14 thousand titles are on hand.

A modern system of key punch cards is used to fill orders. Since the card punch operation was put into practice, filling and dispatching of orders has speeded up considerably. The card gives selection number, number required, distributor and destination. Conveyor belts carry records in from



Above: These girls from L. U. 1207 are packing albums. They are June Dager, Nancy McManus, Mary DeFelice, Freida Gangitano, Florence Thompson, Christine Ahacic and Lillian Janousek.

Left: Charles Riggle of L. U. 1207 machines a record press mould in the big RCA machine shop.

Below: At a conveyor belt, James Kittrell, Sandy Hargrove and Mary Frances Arvin, all of Local 1048, perform the necessary shipping functions.





all storage floors. Hit records—those that are really currently “hot” are not stored but placed in an easily accessible place on the shipping floor. “Hit records must be sent today!” one young fellow told us.

Preprinted shipping labels are used. They are pasted on as the boxes move by on the conveyor belt, while a checker picks up punch card and compares voucher, box number and quantity.

Box after box of “The Student Prince” album passed us on the conveyor belt as checkers and pasters gave them the once over, before forwarding them to a distributor in Pittsburgh.

Boxes of records are piled on tables under the name of the city of their destination. They are then loaded on dolly trucks, checked and weighed and taken to trucks to be loaded by the carriers.

And that readers, is the story of how the top-quality records you and millions of other Americans enjoy are made and started on their way to you.

We have tried to bring to you a detailed account of exactly what goes on in an RCA-Victor record-

**Right:** Overhead signs help shipping workers speed records to consignees. **Below:** After shipment is completely gathered, a weight-check is made by Andrew Young, a member of 1048. **Below, right:** In these stacks and down other corridors like it in the RCA warehouse are millions of discs.

making plant and how you are assured good music because expert care and attention go into each record put on the market. This record story is more than that. It is the story of a company and a union cooperating, working together to better serve the public. In these days of industrial strife and labor-management turmoil it is indeed an encouraging note to find a successful business built on good will and mutual trust between employer and employee. We definitely felt that such a spirit was present both in Canonsburg and Indianapolis. Well over a thousand of our members of L.U. 1048 are employed in the Indianapolis RCA-Victor plant in every category concerning record making (many more in other departments) and some 1350 members of L.U. 1207 are employed at Canonsburg in record

making and radio manufacturing combined.

The company had words of praise for our people and the union officers—said they were good workers, cooperative and certainly came forward in emergency—witness the 45 rpm manufacture crisis. A company official told us that that was one problem employer and employee definitely had conquered together.

On the other hand, our union members feel that RCA is a good employer and that the plant in each case is a good place to work. One young woman put it, “I like my work, it’s not too hard and RCA’s nice to work for.” We asked one girl if she liked to play records or whether she was sick of them by the end of the day. “Oh no,” she said, “playing records is one of the things I like best to do, and I have a large col-





lection of albums I bought at our company store. At RCA, it is not a question of the "shoemaker's children going without shoes." Records are played over loud speakers all through the day and night shifts so workers may enjoy music while they work.

Rest periods of 10 minutes morning and afternoon are given the workers and areas are set aside for smoking. Coke and candy machines are available in these areas for the employee's convenience. There is also a good cafeteria in the Indianapolis plant where hot meals are served at a reasonable rate.

There is a well-equipped dis-

pensary with nurses in attendance at both plants.

### Good Racial Relations

Wages, hours and working conditions are good—as good as any in the manufacturing industry. There is a good vacation provision in operation and an excellent far-reaching hospitalization plan paid entirely by the company. The union has been responsible for bringing many improvements and advantages to its members and has found the company cooperative. Advancements to supervisory positions are made from the rank and file union members in

most instances, with seniority playing its proper part.

We were much impressed with the excellent racial relations present in both plants. Some of the shop stewards are colored members doing a good job of carrying out their union duties. Bill Johnson is an Executive Board member of L.U. 1408 and a group leader for the company and the union. The chairman of the Marion County Ladies Division L.L.P.E. was a colored girl, a member of L.U. 1048. The situation in Indianapolis and at Canonsburg too, was one of the best we've seen anywhere. There was no distinction—just white and col-



Above: In employees' store, Canonsburg, Mary Spolla (1207) makes record selection from Peggy Graff.

Left: Composer of "Tennessee Waltz" sees display of his hit recording on visit to Indianapolis.





ored union members, getting along together, working together for the good of all and the company.

There were other notable phases of company-union cooperation we noted as we passed through the plant. The company had an earnest desire to keep every employe on the job for as long as possible in spite of material shortages or seasonal slump. In this regard, supervisors and employes had a "Conserve Materials" campaign on. Signs, "Conserve Materials—Conserve Jobs" were hung in conspicuous places. We even noticed one or two male employes in the Canonsburg plant wearing bright red ties with the word "Conserve" printed on them.

Good housekeeping campaigns were going on too, with award signs being placed over the winning departments weekly.

Another notable project on the part of company and union, embraced the "Hire the Handicapped" policy. In the Indianapolis plant there were seven handicapped persons employed, including a deaf and dumb girl and a boy who was blind. We understand that a comparable situation exists with regard to the Canonsburg plant.

Safety Committees operate in both plants to eliminate accident hazards.

Labor-Management Conferences are held regularly in the plants so that differences may be ironed out amicably.

Everywhere we found evidences of cooperation, people working together to accomplish worthy ends—job satisfaction, high quality production and public service.

We even found a rather humorous example. One of the members working in audio testing at the Canonsburg plant, mindful of the company's time lost in private conversation, tacked up in a prominent place a sign which read as follows:

"Sampson was piker. He killed only a thousand men with the jawbone of an ass. Every hour in the day 10,000 sales are killed with the same weapon."

—Glenn Stewart.



"Let no ravages of time testify to coming generations that we have forgotten as a people the cost of a free and undivided Republic." These were the words of General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the words which set in order the celebration, in 1868, of the first Memorial Day.

After the close of the Civil War, while conditions in the South were still in disorder, it became customary, during the spring season, for Southern women to scatter flowers on the graves of soldiers who had lost their lives in the war between the states. Feeling that this was an appropriate means of honoring the sacrifices and courage of those who had died in the struggle for a united nation, General Logan decreed "that every post of the Grand Army should hold suitable exercises and decorate the graves of their dead comrades with flowers." Because of these practices, the day was originally called Decoration Day and from the very first, its formal observance has been dominated by a military motif. In the beginning, the celebration usually included a memo-

rial address, the singing of Civil War songs, the reading of the Gettysburg Address and the placing of flags and flowers upon the graves of every soldier. Later the scope of the celebration was enlarged to honor the dead of all wars and at the present time, Memorial Day is observed in remembrance of all deceased persons.

Today, May 30 is designated as Memorial Day and it is a legal holiday in all of the states and territories except nine of the Southern states, which observe different dates. In Washington, D. C., the day is marked with formal ceremonies at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery.

Its observance always dignified and reverent, Memorial Day is the most beautiful of our patriotic holidays. Its devout spirit is a reminder of all our loved ones who have passed to their just rewards, but most of all it is a commemoration of the heroes of the past, both famous and unsung, who gave their lives that we might enjoy freedom and live in the peace for which they died.

Space will not permit further footnotes to the Record story and the fine company and the good union members who make them. But we hope the next time you are enjoying your favorite symphony or "be-bop" via the phonograph record, you will think of your Brother and Sister union members "turning them out" at RCA-Victor.

We want to say a word of thanks

here to all the RCA officials and the union officers and members of L. U. 1048 and 1207 who so graciously gave their time to explaining and demonstrating operations necessary for our understanding of record making and for enabling us to get the pictures which accompany this story. The names are too numerous to print but we say a sincere "Thank you—all of you!"



KNOW YOUR A. F. of L.

# The HOTEL and RESTAURANT *Employees' Story*

**"FEED** the hungry, give drink to the thirsty, shelter the shelterless." These Christian admonitions spoken nearly 2,000 years ago, are maxims observed daily by one of our A.F. of L. unions, for every day Brothers and Sisters of ours employed in hotel and restaurant work are engaged in satisfying hunger and thirst and providing clean beds and rooms and literally making a "home away from home" for weary wayfarers. They do a worthwhile and noble work and we are proud to salute them this month and bring you their story.

Feeding the public is now big business but it was not always so. Cooking and eating in the early days were always done in the home. The very first public house serving food or drink, was a coffee house opened in Constantinople about 1554. Much later, about 1650, England established her first coffee house at Oxford. A few years following, the first French coffee house, the famous Cafe Procope, opened its doors to serve coffee and cakes.

The first public eating place to be known as a restaurant saw the light of day in Paris in 1765. It was opened by a man named Boulanger who chose the name for his eating house from the name of a spicy broth, which word also applied to any foods supposed to be strengthening or restoring. The word for restaurant comes from the Latin "restaurare" meaning "to restore."

In the United States, since it is a young country, inns and taverns have been present from the very

beginning, but it was not until 1827 that the first restaurant was opened in the United States, in New York City. It became one of the most famous eating places in history—as the owner's name will tell you. It was Delmonico's. Many more rapidly followed, some of which became famous names for good eating and service for nearly a century, some even till today—restaurants like Harvey's in Washington, the Boston Oyster House, Coppa's or Coffee Dan's in San Francisco, Davenport's in Spokane, Antoine's in New Orleans.

## Cafeteria's Derivation

The railroad lunch counter was probably the first variation from the regular restaurant here in the United States. Then just before the turn of the century a Chicago restaurant "pioneer" named John Kruger, opened a new type of eating place, giving it a name derived from a word of provincial Spanish origin meaning literally "coffee pot." This word was "cafeteria." Strangely enough Kruger got his idea for his cafeteria while he was visiting in Sweden and observed the "Smorgasbord" there.

So much for restaurant history. Now about hotels. Inn keeping is one of the oldest businesses known to man. Christ was born in a stable because "There was no room in the inn," and for hundreds of years before that, wayside inns had been sheltering weary travelers. In our country wayside inns along our travel routes were a common part of colonial America. They served a purpose and served it well, providing shelter and meals for all who



sought them. It seems they must have been a far cry from the Statlers and Waldorfs of today with their lush suites and modern conveniences, however, if we are to judge by some of the rules that used to be posted on the doors of the crude inns; for example, "Guests must remove their boots before retiring;" "Not more than six persons permitted in one bed;" "Organ grinders must sleep in the stable."

The first modern-type hotel was Boston's Tremont House opened in 1829, followed by the Astor House of New York in 1836. From then on hotel growth was rapid and during the last of the nineteenth century there was a big building boom in large, ornate hotels.

Today, we find that the hotel and restaurant business has come a very long way. As far back as 1940, hotels were rated the seventh largest industry in the United States. And as for restaurants, did you know that more than 60 million meals a day are served in restaurants, lunchrooms and cafeterias all over these United States? More than 25 percent of all food eaten in the United States is provided by hotels and restaurants.



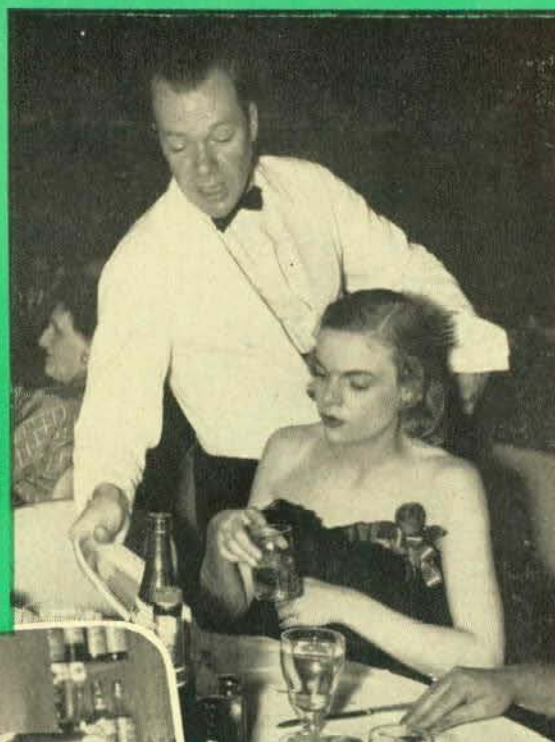


Whether he's serving a tired businessman a routine dinner or working at an elaborate formal affair, the union waiter knows every rule for making guests and patrons at ease.

Now wherever there are people eating, there must be other people cooking meals and serving them. Wherever people are drinking, there are other persons behind the scenes providing the wherewithall. And wherever travelers or residents are made comfortable in quarters outside their own homes, there is a whole corps of service people making beds, checking luggage, running errands, cleaning, mending, doing the thousand and one things necessary to keep a hotel, whether it has the population of a small city, like the Stevens in Chicago with its 3,000 rooms, or Aunt Carrie's Comfy Corner with accommodations for six people at Crossroads, U.S.A., running smoothly.

The union people who perform these tasks are members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union.

Let's consider the work which they do. To begin with, thousands of cooks bustle around the stoves of the nation's eating establishments cooking the food and preparing the meals that nourish America. In small restaurants, a cook may prepare all the dishes for a meal, assisted by kitchen helpers. However, in a large modern restaurant, so much cooking, frying, baking, roasting, etc., goes on that the work has to be divided up, and restaurants hire several different



Skilled union bartender at left applies two parts skill, one part vigor to shake a perfectly blended cocktail.



Cheerfulness is an important part of the code followed by union waiters and waitresses. They know that smiling and efficient service can enhance a good meal while a grouchy, careless attitude can spoil the best.



types of cooks, each experienced in his own line. There may be fry cooks, vegetable cooks, roast cooks, pastry cooks. Head man of the kitchen is the chef. He supervises the work of all the cooks and their assistants. In a large establishment he very seldom does any of the cooking himself except perhaps for some specialty, for which he is famous and which may even bear his name—Crab Louis for example, or Oyster Bisque ala Robert.

Well once the food is cooked, it must be served and that's where the corps of efficient men and women serving Mr. and Mrs. America and all the little Americans come in. Waiters and waitresses are a most important part in this process of "eating out." They are responsible for the service at each "station" which takes in a certain number of tables or seating places at a counter. Waiters and waitresses take the food orders, carry them to the cook, serve the food when it is ready, make out the check when the meal is over and often collect the bill. All during the mealtime they must be alert, filling glasses, ascertaining needs, supplying condiments and being generally helpful. The title, "beautiful but dumb" which used to be applied to waitress at times, certainly is outmoded today. Both men and women waiting on tables must be smart, quick and intelli-

gent and above all clean and neat. In many cases the men and women serving the public in the capacity of waiters and waitresses do much more than merely serve the food. To many lonely people they offer a pleasant word. They suggest special dishes. They cater to peculiarities of regular customers. They know which ones want two pats of butter and remember how they like their steak. I have seen waiters and waitresses feeding babies in their high chairs in restaurants so parents could enjoy their meal. They are discreet people — seeming to know when a friendly word is needed and when to be quiet. I heard a man say once, "John, the waiter at the \_\_\_\_\_ Hotel, gives me sounder advice than my lawyer."

Busboys are another part of efficient restaurant and hotel dining room operation. Their job is to quietly remove dishes, set tables, serve water etc.

The headwaiter or maitre d'hotel is the perfect waiter, plus. As head of his department, and responsible for the work of those under him, he must be a person of authority, quick decision and administrative ability. He is often called upon to help arrange important affairs from state dinners and debutante "coming out" suppers to a private tea for the wife of an ambassador. All head waiters must operate with

finesse and *savoir faire*. They are in contact with famous personages every day of the year and often are numbered among the personal friends of V.I.P.'s. A photo accompanying this article shows Kurt Moss, headwaiter at the Embassy Room of the Hotel Statler in Washington, being presented the Bronze Star medal by General Dwight D. Eisenhower in a special ceremony at the hotel just before the General left for his post in Europe.

There is another group of efficient workers in hotel and restaurant work, the hostesses, who must be a combination of many things. They too are called upon to arrange parties, oversee waitresses and busboys, greet people and perform other duties which their titles imply. They are engaged in carrying out tasks that a good hostess would perform were she receiving guests in her own home.

Another important person engaged in this business of serving the public is the bartender. Bartending is a skilled work involving a great deal of responsibility. The bartender is responsible chiefly for mixing and dispensing every type of alcoholic drink a demanding public can think up, from a frozen strawberry daiquiri to a *pousse-cafe*. He may have many other duties also such as ordering supplies, keeping his bar clean and

Chefs in better hotels and restaurants are proud members of the union. They concoct the nation's most famous dishes from recipes sometimes labeled "secret."



Hotel maids perform duties quickly and efficiently, emphasize cleanliness.





neat, supervising barboys or barmaids to insure courteous and rapid service to customers, collecting checks, even at times preparing simple lunches to accompany drinks—all this in addition to discouraging “barflies,” being the confidante of many an inebriated guest and perhaps the “bouncer” if the occasion arises.

The Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union embraces many other fields for this is one union which has met with great success in organizing industrially and in many a large hotel or restaurant, employees in all service categories are organized.

We visited the Hamilton Hotel and the Annapolis Hotel in Washington to secure some of the photos for this article. In both these hotels in addition to the employees already mentioned, all kitchen help and dishwashers belong to this organization. In the housekeeping section, all maids and housemen who keep the guest rooms, corridors, lobby, restrooms etc. so clean and neat are members of this great union which has done so much to raise standards of living for its people everywhere. These people too are doing a fine worthwhile work and the hotels which have earned a good reputation for being clean and comfortable, owe much to these faithful folks behind the scenes who keep them so. Maids are thoughtful people, often doing much more than just what is expected of them. I once heard of a maid in a Boston hotel who supplied flowers from her own garden to place on the dressing tables of women “staying there alone.” “I thought it might help them not to be so lonesome” was her simple way of explaining.

Laundry workers and seamstresses are two more groups on the housekeeping front, playing an important part in making hotel life pleasant. Those crisp, clean sheets associated with the hotel bed, the colorful drapes and slip covers that make the room attractive are no accident. The work of union members has been instrumental in placing them there.

Another extremely important

Laundresses in one of the nation's large hotels (below) assure guests prompt and efficient service. They are included in union's jurisdiction.



Seamstress (right) also is a highly-skilled member of the union.



House man (left) is returning a bed to hotel room after making repairs. Below: Dishwashing is a science to these union members, who employ sanitary equipment to render spotless and efficient service.







Above: Kurt Moss, head waiter at Washington's Statler Hotel, receives decoration from General Eisenhower for World War II combat bravery. Left: Bellmen also are union members, ever alert to make hotel guests comfortable and at home. Below: Ceremonies at which union donated electric mixer to a vocational school in Vienna.

cog in the wheel of good hotel operation, is made up of the corps of bellboys who, perhaps of all the service groups, best typify hotel life. They are ever present to carry bags, escort guests to their rooms, run errands, deliver messages, even make purchases for guests. Sometimes their work is made more difficult by a cantankerous guest but the bellboys seem always to take unpleasantness in their stride and keep pleasant themselves. One bellboy recounted for us a rather humorous experience he had had. It seems a guest had lost his dentures and sent for a bellboy to locate them for him. The boy searched long and diligently, anxious to give good service. He was about to give up when he found those false teeth right in the center of the bed—but between the mattress and the springs.

Recently I heard a story of a young woman staying in a midwest hotel. In order to catch a plane she packed in a very great hurry. She asked the bellboy to bring down her bags and put them in a cab while she paid her bill and made other arrangements. When she arrived at the airport there was an additional box with her luggage. Investigation revealed all her very best lingerie, a drawer full of it





overlooked in haste, neatly packed in the box by the thoughtful bell-boy.

There are still others making up this fine group of service people—elevator operators, baggage porters, hotel doormen—all contribute to the best hotel service to be found any where in the world.

No story of this union would be complete without a mention of the cooks, waiters and kitchen help employed in dining cars on railways all over this nation. They belong to the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union too and form a colorful and essential part of that union.

We have brought to you here a brief picture of the service these Brothers and Sisters of ours bring to our American way of life. Now what about them? How do they fare in the daily battle to make a living? Well today, they fare very well because they have a strong union which has fought through the years for them so that at present, their wages are good and their hours reasonable and their working conditions are comparable to those in any other A.F. of L. union field.

It was not always thus. The Hotel and Restaurant Workers have come a very long way. If ever there was a need for an organization of workers, there was one needed for those employed in dispensing food and beverages. In the early days the average cook was on the job about 5 o'clock in the morning. He had to get his fires and ovens ready for the breakfast rush. As soon as that was out of the way it was time to prepare dinner. Then steam tables and stoves had to be cleaned before supper was served. Probably about 9 o'clock at night, after 16 hours of gruelling work, standing in front of a hot stove, with hot steam tables all around in what was literally an inferno, the cook was ready to call it a day. For waiters and waitresses it was nearly as bad. Like the cooks they worked seven days a week—at least 15 hours a day. As for a day off! As one old timer put it "There just wasn't no such animal!" The

Below: Dr. F. P. Guidotti (left) and W. H. Spahn direct union-maintained health center.



Below: Use of X-ray skin therapy equipment is demonstrated.



Above: Taking clerk's photo for identification card.



Above: Technicians are at work in the health center laboratory.

only time there was a day off was if they were sick and then that day was deducted from the already pitiful wage.

But let some of the old timers tell you about it in their own words. Rudolph Reichardt is a member of Local 6, New York City and at age 82, he is still working as a waiter. His New York experience began at the old Hoffman House in the pre-elevator days. "We carried heavy trays up five flights of stairs," he said, "and our pay was \$20.00 a month minus breakage and fines." We've come a long way since those days," says Brother Reichardt, "and I guess I've served enough soup in the

years between to float the Queen Mary." Brother Reichardt is one quick to praise union gains for he remembers back 60 years ago when there was no union. Incidentally in the Hoffman House with Brother Reichardt in the early days was a busboy named Oscar Tschirky. He later became the famous "Oscar of the Waldorf."

A veteran member of L. U. 25, Chicago, Vincent Mann, has interesting experiences to tell also. He believes he's the only man living who was a waiter at both the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893 and at the Century of Progress in 1933. He also recalls waiting on Presidents Taft, McKinley



and Cleveland. But Brother Mann remembers other things not so pleasant in the days before there was union protection.

He remembers a rule for waiters in one Chicago hotel, where all were required to whistle when they entered the kitchen lest they stuff some little morsel of food into their mouths. He recalls too, how waiters were forced to "kick back" a goodly portion of their tips to keep their jobs.

The International President of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, Hugo Ernst can give expert testimony to these conditions also. He learned why workers need unions on his first job in America where he was a dishwasher in a Brooklyn Hotel earning \$20 a month and meals. To hold the job he had to "kick back" the \$20 to the boss on payday. He says he was allowed to keep the meals.

### Unions Raised Wages

Only those who have known the terrible hardship of gruelling toil for \$4 or \$5 a week, less than enough to keep body and soul together, can know what the advent of unions meant to workers of the early days, for unions led the battles that raised wages and improved conditions for workers in all industries, organized and unorganized.

The union we salute this month was born in the same year that our Brotherhood saw the light of day. A number of attempts had been made at organization of service employes, and cooks, waiters and bartenders formed a union shortly after the Civil War. It was not until April 24, 1891, however, that any strong organization arose. It was in that year that five pioneer locals combined to form a national organization under charter from the A.F. of L. which took the name "Waiters and Bartenders National Union of the United States." In 1892, the name was changed to the "Hotel and Restaurant Employes National Alliance," and the union opened its doors to more categories of workers. In 1898 it took in Canadian members and assumed the official title, "Hotel and Restaurant In-

ternational Alliance and Bartenders International League of America." A number of other changes took place before the name the union bears today evolved.

The new union set to work at once to try to correct the terrible conditions of the trade. Improvements in wages began to be manifested almost immediately but the biggest victory for the new union came in the early 1900's in Denver, Colorado, where an intensive campaign was put on for "Six days work and one day rest." The Denver locals won their battle and the first catering industry employes in the United States were insured a day off once a week. It was a great victory setting a precedent that swiftly spread to other sectors of the industry in other cities.

Today the union stands, more than 400,000 strong with 725 locals established in cities all over the United States and in Canada, Hawaii and Alaska. These are some of the benefits it has achieved for its people:

Wages for the skilled crafts up to the standard in other industries.

For the semi-skilled, wages which are 500 percent higher than they were before the union was formed.

For waiters and waitresses, fixed rates of pay plus the right to retain all tips without "kick-backs."

The 8-hour day, and almost complete abolition of the split-shift.

A work-week of 40 to 48 hours, compared with the 60-70 hour week which used to prevail.

Premium pay for overtime work.

Paid vacations, free uniforms, and the right to observe customary holidays.

And these are not all the striking gains made by this union. It has established orderly procedures for settling disputes. It has won seniority and promotion rights under written agreements. It protects its members against arbitrary discharge.

Regarding this last item, it is unbelievable the injustices perpetrated on some poor workers in hotels and restaurants before there was a union, or before they were organized into a union. For example, many restaurants and hotels

had a rule, "One complaint and you're fired." A bellboy for example, could be unjustly accused of rudeness by a disagreeable guest and be fired on the spot. Now he has a union to protect him from such arbitrary procedure.

In speaking of union gains, we should mention that in December of 1950, the International signed the first agreement with a chain employer, Huylers, covering 19 restaurant units operated in seven states and the District of Columbia. This is a most important stride forward for the union, since it is the first step toward collective bargaining on a company-wide level. Once the door has been opened, it is hoped other hotel and restaurant chains will be signed up.

We should like to say a word or two about the International Union aside from the great work it has done for its members at all the basic levels.

### Give to Charities

The union and its members is ever ready to assist worthy endeavors. Recently the International contributed \$300,000 to the City of Hope Sanitarium in Los Angeles. They have been at the forefront in worthy campaigns like the Red Cross and Heart Fund drives.

The union is internationally minded and has given material and moral help to labor unions in the catering field abroad. One particularly good example of this is the fact that the Hotel and Restaurant Employes last year affiliated with the International Union of Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Workers, which has its headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden, and President Ernst was a fraternal delegate to their convention.

Recently, the *Catering Industry Employee*, the official organ of this union and which incidentally is a most attractive and well written magazine, carried a story of a gift made by the union to the pupils of the Vienna Vocational School for Hotel and Restaurant Trades in Vienna. When he visited this school on his visit to Vienna in 1949, President Ernst noted the limited equipment and the drudgery that went into hand mixing



heavy doughs and batters, and he arranged to have a big shining mixmaster sent to the delighted youngsters.

The Hotel Workers Union has always been interested in our educational programs here at home also, promoting legislation beneficial to our schools. On a practical basis, the union has sponsored educational institutes and classes for its members and other workers.

Another notable contribution it has made on a practical basis to education has been the sending of some of its best chefs into the high schools of Seattle, Detroit, Chicago, New York, Los Angeles and other cities to teach and supervise the teaching of cooking classes there.

In community life, the union has been most active. Witness the action taken by L. U. 681 in Los Angeles. If disaster ever strikes Long Beach, 12 chefs with 30 cooks working under them are organized and have equipment ready to serve 1000 people at a time.

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers have taken an active part in the work of Labor's League for

Political Education ever since it was organized. In fact political action is old "stuff" to the members of this union. Did you know that it was the crossing of a picket-line manned by the Culinary Workers of San Francisco, struggling for an 8 hour day, back in 1916, that caused Charles Evans Hughes to lose the Presidency? The Culinary Workers went all out to defeat Hughes after he disregarded their picket line and they were aided by their Brothers and Sisters in the other union trades. Hughes lost the state of California to Wilson by 8,000 votes and the electoral votes of that state swung the election.

There are many, many more things we could say about this great union and the fine people in it if space would permit. The members of this Brotherhood are performing wonderful services for all the rest of us all over our country, every day. Sometimes it's just by doing the simple everyday things like preparing nourishing meals and serving them well, or giving us a glass of cold water to drink. Sometimes it's service of

a heroic nature, for example last January 28 in Scranton, Pennsylvania, a 22-year old maid saved the lives of several scores of people when a fire destroyed the Earle Hotel there. All 78 guests in the hotel were saved due to the fact that they were quickly awakened by Maid Betty Barbour who then carried many to the first floor in the smoke-filled elevator.

We are proud to pay tribute to a union that has done and is doing so much for the comfort and service of others. We wish them continued success and we urge all our members to give them aid and support by looking for their union signs and buttons and asking for union services at all times.

We acknowledge with thanks the help of Mr. Wasson and Mr. Sweet of the International Office of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union in Cincinnati and of Miss Beatrice Connio, Secretary of the Joint Board in Washington, D.C. Their cooperation in supplying us with material and enabling us to secure pictures made this story possible.

## *Western Electric Employees Give Blood for Good Cause*



Western Electric members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, L.U. No. 1470, Kearny, New Jersey, are here pictured contributing to the Red Cross blood bank at the Jersey City Medical Center. Nicholas Hutter, of Department 5265, sheet metal workers shop, is pictured giving his blood. At the extreme right is Andrew Peters, layout man and union delegate, and next to him, Arthur Hoffman, representing Mayor John V. Kenny.



## Radio, TV Fields

(Continued from page 34)

Radio Station WPJA. When we visited them a program was in full swing and we show you here, Program Director Mitchell Simon and Announcer John Sillamon going through their paces.

Space is running short and we must close our story of our Brothers and their work in radio and television broadcasting.

We had the distinct feeling when talking with our members that they were young, alert, informed, forward-looking. We do not mean there were no gray heads among them, but that younger and older members alike seemed to have keen perception, a liking for their jobs, a proficiency not excelled anywhere, and the general knowledge and know-how, so important today.

Our members in broadcasting have come a long way under the I.B.E.W. banner. They have gained much. They believe in their union and what it has and can do for them. Their working conditions, wages, hours, vacation and sick

leave clauses are good, in fact they are not equalled in the industry.

This era belongs to radio and television. It has gone far and it is going much farther. Color television, when it can be used commercially will open wide the gates to another new field. Several hundred new TV stations will be erected when the FCC "freeze" is lifted. There is yet much progress and success ahead for our members in this field. We repeat—they will go far, and the I.B.E.W. is going with them. We'll work together each step of the way.

\* \* \*

We acknowledge with thanks the kind cooperation of our members in the various studios which we visited, in New York, Indianapolis and Washington, Pennsylvania, and we particularly wish to thank Business Manager Charles Calame and Recording Secretary Charles Giriat of L.U. 1212. Without the assistance and cooperation of all our people in enabling us to obtain photos and information, this article could never have been written.

## With the Ladies

(Continued from page 38)

and do something about it. Don't go for a "fad" diet. So many women starve themselves on bananas or lettuce leaves or whatever the "rage" diet is, lost a few pounds, feel utterly wretched and put the weight back at their earliest opportunity with candy, pie and cake.

Follow a sensible routine that will streamline you, the right way—the way that will not injure your health but will keep you feeling fresh and alive and full of energy. It may take a little longer to lose 20 or 30 pounds but lost more slowly and with sweets and fats watched afterwards, those pounds will stay lost.

Here's how. (Daily diet, moderate proportions.)

**Soups:** Clear soups. One cup daily.

**Milk:** Two glasses skimmed milk daily.

**Cheese:** One small portion of cottage cheese.

**Lean Meat:** Broiled, roasted; non-fatty fish; poultry. One portion daily of your choice.

**Vegetables:** Fresh, green, leafy and yellow. Two servings twice daily.

**Fruit:** Canned, dried or fresh. One portion daily. Fresh fruit is the best.

**Cereals:** Very small portion with-

out sugar. One portion daily.

**Bread:** One slice daily.

**Butter:** One half pat at each meal.

**Beverages:** Fluid intake restricted. Tea or coffee once daily. Preferably black coffee.

**Miscellaneous:** Lemon juice for salad dressing.

**Foods to Avoid:** Salad dressing, sugar, candies, custards, cake, pies, rich gravies, fat fish, nuts, cream, fried foods, cream soups and potatoes.

Arrange to take moderate exercise with this diet for best results.

**Have a "Well-groomed" Wardrobe**

Now for point 3, about your clothes. Buy clothes that suit your figure and type. We'll have more about this in later articles. Keep your wardrobe in good repair. Keep white things white. Keep your clothes cleaned and pressed. Watch the little things like straight stocking seams and run-over heels. I once heard a fashion expert say "It's not the size of your wardrobe, but the condition it's in that counts." Make every item in your wardrobe count a point toward your aim of being well-groomed always.

And now girls, there's a very little bit of space left, but we've saved the most important point until last. Beauty is more than surface appearance. It involves personality and truly being a nice person. Haven't

you known people who had none of the attributes of physical beauty, who were so nice, that you had the feeling that they were beautiful? There's a famous school in cities all over the United States which specializes in teaching personality development. I refer to the Dale Carnegie Institute of Leadership Training. Here are some of the rules set down by Dale Carnegie to help persons "win friends and influence people." Thousands of people have found these rules work. They'll work for you too.

1. Don't criticize, condemn or complain.

2. Give honest, sincere appreciation.

3. Become genuinely interested in other people.

4. Smile.

5. Be a good listener. Encourage others to talk about themselves.

6. Talk in terms of the other man's or woman's interests.

Well, so long ladies, see you next month. Get to work today on this little project set forth on your page this month. The results will surprise you. *You Can Be More Beautiful!*

## Hotel Man Writes He Likes 'Journal'

The JOURNAL was made very happy recently by a letter sent in by a reader, a non-member, engaged in hotel business. It speaks for itself and we'd like to share it with our readers who contribute so much to our JOURNAL.

If we are doing a good job for you, and we sincerely want to do that, no small part of the credit goes to the press secretaries, officers and members who send us material and pictures, criticisms and suggestions for our JOURNAL that help us to turn out the kind of magazine we hope you'll want to read. The letter follows:

MURPHY CLEMENTINE HOTEL

Mount Clemens, Michigan

Mr. J. Scott Milne, Editor.

Dear Mr. Milne:

It gives me great pleasure to pen these few lines to you to compliment you on your very fine JOURNAL. It's so different.

Being in the hotel business I receive many papers, folders and magazines and yours just hits right. The cover is nice, the paper stock is good, the set-up is fine.

There is no mud, no slang, no fighting—just good reading. Makes one feel happy he lives in the good old U.S.A. in place of some place they would like to take us where they are trying so hard to change our way of life.

So keep up your good work and may you live long and go far.

FRANK C. CAREY.



## Local Leads In Fixture Fabricating

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—For a great many years, St. Louis has been known for the manufacture of fine chandeliers—beautiful, sparkling chandeliers handmade by men who spent a lifetime learning and practicing their trade.

Although originally illuminated by gas, these fine fixtures were converted to electricity. The men who made the gas fixtures went into the electrical business, producing and wiring these “new-fangled” lighting fixtures.

Some of the sparkling masses of cut glass still adorn many of the finest homes in the country. But times and tastes have changed during the last decade. Today, the trend is toward sleek, streamlined fluorescent fixtures.

In St. Louis, thousands of these are stamped out by huge presses every

day and are shipped to all parts of the world. The industry employs hundreds of men and women to operate the machinery to produce the fixtures and to wire, pack, ship the finished fixtures.

Local No. 1 has participated in the growth of the fixture industry in St. Louis—even during the days when the fixtures were illuminated by gas. Contracts with the fixture houses in our jurisdiction call for all employees to be members of Local No. 1, and the

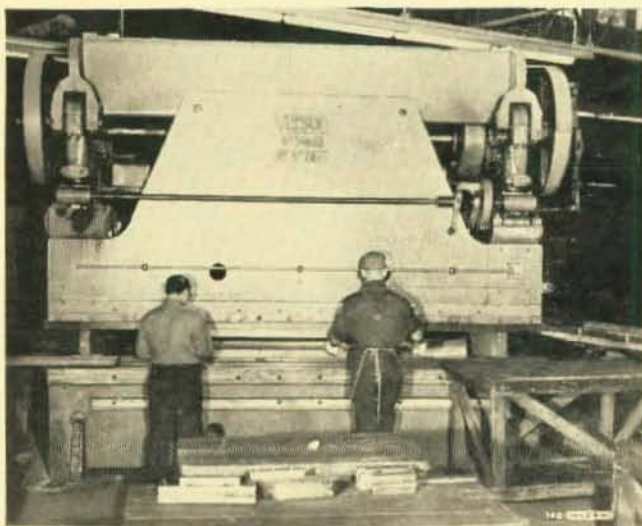
union and the electric fixture manufacturing industry enjoy a very fine relationship. We have had no difficulty in consistently renewing fine labor contracts.

Within the jurisdiction of Local No. 1 there are fixture manufacturing plants that vary from the small companies with only a few employees to huge nationally known companies. Every fixture made by these union companies bears the Electrical Workers' union label. Be sure to look for

# Local Lines

## NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

### St. Louis Local Produces Fluorescent Fixtures



Giant presses produce fixtures on 24-hour schedule.



Over 110,000 square feet of floor space in this plant.



Old-timers work in section known as “veterans row.”



All wrapping and packing is done on assembly line.



# PRESS SECRETARY *of the Month*



E. P. Taylor

Our salute to a press secretary goes this month of May to a busy man who takes time out nearly every month, from his pressing duties as business manager and financial secretary to write us a letter for the JOURNAL. Hats off to Brother E. P.

Taylor, press secretary of Local 18, Los Angeles, California.

Brother Taylor was born March 23, 1904 in Pulaski, Virginia (so he's really a sothener, suh!) and he was initiated into Local 17, I.B.E.W. in February 1927, while working as a lineman for the Detroit Edison Company.

In 1934, he moved to Los Angeles and went to work for the Department of Water and Power there, depositing his card in L. U. 18.

In February 1938 he was hired by the local as an organizer and was elected business manager in June 1940 to which office he has been re-elected in each succeeding election.

During Brother Taylor's tenure in office, Local 18 has grown from a small local of only about 1200 members with a small rented office with sparse equipment to its present size of 5000 members, with a well-equipped office in a building owned outright by the local.

We appreciate all the good letters Brother Taylor has sent us during the past months and the interesting pictures included from time to time and urge him to keep up the good work.

and demand this label when purchasing or hanging electrical fixtures!

Day Brite Company, one of the largest manufacturers of electrical fixtures in the world, is located in St. Louis. Starting in 1919 with two partners and one employe, the company has enjoyed constant and almost miraculous growth, until today, there are over 500 employed there.

The Day Brite Company signed the first "B" charter contract with Local No. 1 in 1934, and has maintained harmonious relations since.

The company also operates a factory in Tupelo, Mississippi, and has licensed associates in Canada. It does a large export business to many parts of the world.

Local No. 1 is extremely proud of the harmonious relationship that has existed throughout the years with Day Brite Company.

However, we want to remind all of our readers that the Edwin Guth Fixture Company of St. Louis does not employ members of Local No. 1. This large fixture company ships to all parts of the United States, but its fixtures do not bear the label of the I.B.E.W.

We should like to mention, that on March 6, Leo J. Hennessey, financial secretary of L. U. No. 1 was sworn into office as a member of the St. Louis Board of Election Commissioners.

FRANK KAUFFMAN, P. S.

## Can't See Hoover or Taft as Big Oracles

L. U. 3, NEW YORK, N. Y.—We see "by the papers" that Senator Taft has introduced an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Law. We don't know yet what the details are but if it really benefits labor we will be agreeably surprised. He may be a man of high ideals and great sincerity but we still think he was born about 40 years too late.

His efforts, since he was reelected, to make Congress usurp the rights of the President, particularly in military matters, thereby creating disunity at a time when above all things we should be united, indicates that he is so sure that his motives, alone, are the right ones that only good can follow if he has his way.

It would be humorous if it were not so serious the way Senator Taft and former President Herbert Hoover have suddenly become military experts. In spite of the fact that Hoover has made a number of pronouncements that have been discredited, there are those who would make of him an oracle and elder statesman. He and Taft are still isolationists at heart and believe that we can build a fence around the nation. They seemingly, believe that we can permit autocracy to overrun the rest of the

world and that we will be safe in our own back yard.

We are entirely in favor of strong defenses but we also feel that the best defense is an offense. Organized labor would never have gotten anywhere if it had just sat back on the defensive. Right now the example of what they tried to put over on the labor representatives of the Wage Stabilization Board is an example of how quick industry can be to try to take advantage of a national crisis to further its own ends. For months we had heard that there would be no wage stabilization without price stabilization at the same time. So "wot happen?" When the time came, instead of starting at the top as they should have, they froze retail prices and wages. Industry had been jacking up prices for months so that even though there was a roll back they were still making whopping profits. When the much ballyhooed roll back came, it was a joke. The so-called excess profits tax is a joke too, as it is full of loopholes that permit evasion. Not being legal minded, it is not easy to see these things when we read the laws themselves but there are always a few friends of labor who can and do interpret them for us. In the case of the excess profits law, there is a clause that permits a firm that borrows money to evade the tax and get the use of the money practically for nothing.

We have just hit the high places in our review and our purpose in doing so is to recall to your minds what is happening, or rather what has happened so that you may give it sincere thought with the object in mind of doing something about it. Anyone who thinks that a big industry man like Charles E. Wilson of General Electric can overnight become an impartial umpire between labor and industry is just living in a dream world.

The man may be sincere but the labor record of his company certainly does not indicate that he could suddenly become impartial. Don't let up on letting your Congressmen know that you want equal labor representation on the mobilization boards.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

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## Gompers Eulogized At Detroit Banquet

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—On February 25, 1951 the banquet room of the Detroit Federation of Labor Temple was filled to overflowing with representatives of labor, judiciary and civic leaders, paying tribute to the memory of Samuel Gompers. Matthew Woll, Second Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor was the principal speaker. Woll was one



who fought along side of Gompers when the A. F. of L. was grouping for a toe hold. The intimate relationship and affection that Woll experienced with Gompers was the necessary background for Woll's eulogization of Gompers.

It was during Gompers' time that two schools of economic thought predominated. One was "Laissez Faire Capitalism" which was organized greed holding the workingman in virtual serfdom. The other was "Marxism" which leads to dictatorship or totalitarianism as has been witnessed in the past 30 years in some parts of the world.

Gompers rejected both of these schools of thought. His belief was and has stood the test of time. The health of a democracy depends on an enlightened people. That education was for the masses and not just for the wealthy or highly born. As the workingman became educated he used rational intelligence in the solution of his economic and social problems. This philosophy of Gompers has borne much fruit. Labor has experienced many difficulties but has been very successful in collective bargaining. The proof of the pudding is in the contracts that labor has with management. The contracts have lifted man from industrial serfdom and given him a high standard of living and fairer distribution of the material blessings.

Gompers was a prophet in the wilderness for extending help to the backward nations. The fruit of his philosophy is the Marshall Plan. This has stemmed the tide of Communism in many parts of the world. Communism thrives on low standards of living and the elimination of public schools. Communism to conquer the world attempts to infiltrate the labor movement. To overcome this threat the International Labor Organization was established.

Gompers was a firm believer of the following: freedom of free enterprise, freedom of education, freedom of trade unions, and that "Our progress must be made through the machinery of democracy or we shall perish." Gompers was somewhat of a dreamer and realist but would not compromise on principles. He was a statesman, a constructive thinker and public educator. We of the labor movement are indebted to Samuel Gompers and we are faced with the challenge to continue making progress for ourselves, otherwise we are not worthy of our heritage.

Congratulations are in order for our Business Manager, Al Simpson. Mayor Cobo of Detroit appointed Business Manager Simpson as a Commissioner of the Detroit Water Board. Al's appointment runs for four years. It is refreshing to see that the abilities of our business manager are recognized by others. Labor is always ready and

willing to make its civic contributions.

Brothers Lyle Martin, Harry Randall and Marshall Spence appeared before the Executive Board to become journeyman linemen. These Brothers received the approval of their job stewards, foreman, and supervisor. The Executive Board concurred in the recommendations and reviewed the progress made by Local 17 for the benefit of these three Brothers. It also impressed on these three Brothers' minds that they have very definite obligations to the I.B.E.W., their Brothers and themselves.

Brothers, in the January JOURNAL a plea was made for blood to replenish the supply in our blood bank. There have been volunteers. A number of our members have a hospitalization insurance policy which states that blood can be brought for \$25.00 per pint. This clause gave these members a feeling of smugness and complacency. Our chairman of the blood bank, Ole Jensen has contacted several of the larger hospitals and has received the following information: These hospitals are not interested in the financial remuneration for the blood used. They want the blood replaced. Blood means life. Are you going to remain complacent with this information? How will you be able to answer the call for life-giving blood when a member of your family is in surgery if you continue to remain indifferent?

JULIUS OTTEN, P. S.

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## N. Y. Local's Officers Highly Commended

L. U. 25, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Up to this writing, April 1, 1951, the new officers of the L. U. No. 25 have served less than nine months and have achieved such an outstanding record of progress in that short period of time that the press secretary would be remiss if he did not review their achievements as a reminder to our own membership and the membership at large.

Space does not permit a complete analysis but some of the major achievements are as follows: Less than two months after these officers were sworn in, the wage scale was increased from \$2.55 per hour to \$3.00 per hour plus a five percent gross payroll contribution by the employer to a newly created Welfare Fund. The return from the eight-hour day to the seven-hour day, all of which brought us back on equal footing with the rest of the trades. A substantial raise in minimum foremen's rates and of course pro-rated raises for the apprentices.

A Wage and Policy Committee large enough to get a cross sectional viewpoint of the entire membership has been created. The results of the

achievements of this committee have more than justified its creation.

Another achievement has been the creation of the Local Union Welfare Fund which is operated under a joint trusteeship of three members of the local union and three members of the local chapter of the N.E.C.A. The Local Union Welfare Fund thus far has provided free hospitalization and medical care for all men working in the jurisdiction, whether or not they are members of this local. This also includes their wives and any dependents under 19 years of age.

The revision and modernization of our entire working agreement, including the insertion of our revised working rules as a part of that agreement, a job that, to say the least, was stupendous. The bylaws are at the present being revised and brought up to date.

The substantial retroactive wage raises obtained for the maintenance men at the Colonial Sand and Gravel and the Metropolitan Sand and Gravel plants.

A substantial raise for the "B" membership employed at the Press Wireless manufacturing plant.

The organizing of large non-union shops, and housing developments, particularly in Suffolk County, which is a notable achievement.

This all adds up to plenty of hard work and many hours a week on the part of the business manager and his two assistants. They fought for the 35 hour week for us, but wound up with 70 for themselves.

All the officers of the local union, the members of the various committees, the trustees of the Welfare Fund, the members of the Industrial Stabilization Board have all worked hard and have put in many an hour of their own time, that each of us, as members of Local No. 25, may enjoy better working conditions, shorter hours, welfare benefits and a fair and just wage scale. Congratulations to all these Brothers for a job well done.

The Entertainment Committee headed by Chairman John Dougherty has arranged a dinner-dance for the membership and their wives and friends, to be held at the Stevens House at Baldwin, L. I., on May 29th, 1951. Graduated apprentices will be awarded diplomas and the Committee has promised "No Speeches" unquote. By the time this is published the tickets will no doubt have been sold out.

Brother Tommy Saul unfortunately is still on the sick list at home. We are all hoping to see Tom back on the job real soon. Let's drop in and pay him a visit, or drop a card or a call on the phone. Tom's address is: 221 Mineola Blvd., Mineola, N. Y. Tel. Garden City 7-1139-M.

WALTER BUTLER, P. S.



## Inflation Hits Maryland Local

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—What this country needs (someone said long, long ago) is a good five cent cigar. Not being a cigar smoker I would not know, but I did read not long ago in one of the local newspapers that this country has several good five-cent cigars only they are selling for 20 cents. That just shows you what your nickel is worth—which all brings to mind a new song that hit the disc jockey's turntable recently titled "Once Upon A Nickel." Listen for it, it is a pip of a hit and really tells a story.

Being indignant because the organized farmers and trade unions are demanding more voice in defense agencies, now run by big business, the largest local newspaper in this city recently published the following line—"If trade unions and farmers—why not beauticians and veterinarians?" It is granted that the farmer would have a great many hardships if it were not for the veterinarians, and the same thing holds good for the beauticians. What would our girlfriends look like without them? But to compare them, a few thousand beauticians and veterinarians, with eighty million organized workers and farmers is something that is a little over my head.

The pay off is that the statement was made in an editorial of one of America's top dailies published in one of America's largest cities. I still don't understand.

Have you been reading about or watching on television the Senate Crime Investigation? Boy what a show! The point that baffles me is where do they arrive at the point of separation—by that I mean, separ-

ating a gambler from a man who is not. I personally think a man who operates a race track is just as much of a gambler as the man who operates a bookmaking establishment. I also think that the man who operates a race track contributes to the delinquency of man a lot more than a bookmaker. For instance, around a race track you can find touts, pick-pockets, thieves, chiselers, smoke hounds, bums and just plain down and outers—none of which will you find or see around a booking establishment. All of this of course, is personal opinion and does not necessarily mean that the Senate Crime Committee is not doing a good job. One thing is certain, they are sure putting on a fine television show.

This year should be a good year for all of our young old timers—especially the ones who, in years gone by, would step out once in awhile and win a waltz contest. Have you noticed how many waltz tunes have found their way to the air wave this year and many have become hits. Some have reached the top of the hit parade. To name a couple—"Shenandoah Waltz," "My Heart Cries For You," "Tennessee Waltz" and several more. Step lightly, boys!

Work in and around Baltimore seems to be holding its own. All of our men are working and a few from out of town. Hope it keeps up.

Brother Carl Scholtz, our business agent, has recently been feeling a little low due to an arthritis ailment. We all hope the summer and warm weather will bring him back into the pink. Here is one thing I admire about some men—even though they feel bad, they are at their desks every day making every effort to help their fellow men.

This writer, who has been a member of the I.B.E.W. for 12 years,

and whose father has been a member since the early nineteen hundreds now has a Brother learning the trade through our apprentice training system.

As the paper runs out and time runs short I will close for this month, leaving with you a word from S. Weir Mitchel, "He alone has lost the art to live who cannot win new friends."

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

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## Recounts History Of Calif. Local

L. U. 47, ALHAMBRA, CALIF.—This is the first article our local has written for the JOURNAL. One reason is we are comparatively new; our charter (utility local) was granted in September, 1948. The other reason is that like all new locals it takes time to work out all of the details, together with the fact that we really wanted to be able to tell you some news.

We won our first bargaining rights in 1944 (then L. U. 18, Los Angeles). This was on the properties of the Southern California Edison Company, and in 1946 on the California Electric Power Company—Interstate Telegraph Company. Since that time we have made much progress.

During February we were successful in completing negotiations and amending our agreements with the Southern California Edison Company and the California Electric Power Company, establishing a new wage rate (only after a strike vote was taken). The new rate is to be 16 cents per hour or 10 percent, whichever is greater, retroactive to January 1, 1951 in the case of the Edison Company, and December 1, 1950 for the California Electric Power Company. For some of the entering level jobs this will amount to an 18.6 percent increase—it will give our journeymen .193 cents per hour increase, establishing the new rate of \$2.12 per hour. The average rate for people in the bargaining unit is approximately \$1.90 per hour.

Our Local Union office is in Alhambra, but we have a total of 24 units that meet regularly each month throughout our jurisdiction. The area covered by our Local is approximately 35,000 square miles which presents quite a job of serving the membership.

On Cal-Electric—I.T. property we have a union shop clause, but on Edison we do not have any union security. However, we are now before the NLRB and waiting for them to conduct the election. Our combined bargaining units total about 4,000 employees. Having a union shop clause would help tremendously, together



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
L. U. \_\_\_\_\_  
Card No. \_\_\_\_\_  
NEW ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Zone No.) \_\_\_\_\_  
OLD ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal  
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.



with the fact it would give our membership real security in their union.

Since last April we have been trying to get our "B" members to change voluntarily to "BA" or all the way to "A", and like many locals, find this to be quite a chore, but I am confident that as the members realize the added benefits through votes at the convention along with the fact that it would enable our International to move into unorganized fields, they will be happy to change. The difference only amounts to the equivalent of a pack of cigarettes a month. Change over member! You would not be enjoying your union conditions today if it were not for the efforts and money spent by your International Office.

DICK RAPATTONI, P. S.

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## Pa. Member Typifies Spirit of I.B.E.W.

**L. U. 56, ERIE, PA.**—We like to think of the I.B.E.W. as contributing something to its members that enables us to adjust ourselves more perfectly to the business of unity and friendliness, two outstanding characteristics of every loyal member.

Call it good fellowship, or whatever you like, it is that inexpressible force that makes the I.B.E.W. a vital power in the lines of its members. I like the simple way it is expressed by James Whitcomb Riley.

"When a man ain't got a cent  
And he's feelin' kinda blue,  
And the clouds hang dark and heavy  
And won't let the sunshine through,



Edward J. Sinnott, business manager of Local 56, Erie, Pa., typifies that spirit of unity and vitality that is identified with strength of I.B.E.W.

It's a great thing, O my brother  
For a feller just to lay,  
His hand upon your shoulder  
In a friendly sort of way."

Service for the common good of all is one of the cornerstones upon which this fraternity was founded.

So remember, that our continued success and justification for existence lies in the strict adherence to the principles of unity and friendliness.

We, of Local Union 56, are indeed proud and fortunate to provide means of expounding these principles. Since the inception of the Erie Central Labor Union in 1888 this is the first time that Local Union 56 has had the honor of having one of its members chosen as its president, this member, being none other than our Business Manager Brother Edward J. Sinnott.

We are fortunate in having Brother Sinnott earn the respect of 46 allied crafts with his courage, clear thinking and honest practices, which, in a humble way, will do much to attain the goal set forth in the above.

ROBERT BLUM, P. S.

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## Work Situation Improved in Va.

**L. U. 80, NORFOLK, VA.**—Since our last installment, the work situation in Tidewater, Virginia has become somewhat brighter. Our annual work-agreement has not been consummated as yet, however, due to the Contractors' Association's failure to meet our requested 15 percent increase, and as before, it has been referred to the Council on Industrial Relations. The boom-boom-boom we heard, in response to our request was simply the same old "Corry Pul," emanating from under the thin veneer of make-believe, "Live and let live."

It is hoped that the proposed 18-man Wage Stabilization Board of labor and management, to be created by the President, will at long last, allow labor to present a united front. Edward P. Morgan, OPS enforcer, called the turn by starting a nation wide check-up of chiselers who aren't keeping the records required by price control regulations.

The tremendous influx of Civil Service workers, with over-time hours for preparedness, at the great Naval Base, Naval Air Station, and Naval Shipyard, in this area, should be joyous news to all conscientious citizens, but, indifferent to certain Senatorial isolationists and preparedness penny pinchers who, although an emergency exists, still persist in politicking with an eye to '52.

With deep regret we received the news of the death of Brother Joe Moore Honeycutt of Georgetown, South Carolina, a former member of

Local 80, very popular, and held in high esteem by all the Brothers. Local 80 extends its sympathy and condolence to his surviving widow, Mrs. Lee Cooper Honeycutt of Georgetown, South Carolina.

J. V. HOCKMAN, P. S.

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## Local Supports Service Members

**L. U. 98, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**—The following are just a few observations on a situation which is coming up again and one which we had just a short time ago:

You will recall that during World War II we took care of our Brothers in the service to the extent that their dues were paid and also a small sum of spending money was sent to each one every month. This was done by means of a small assessment on each of our members. The amount was not missed by the members and it meant a lot to our Brothers in the service. We are going to do this again and I know that every Brother is only too willing to do his bit. However, it is easy to say that we will do this and then forget what brought this assessment about.

Once more, members are leaving our midst and going into the service of their country. The vast majority of these men are only too willing to do this thing which they feel they owe this land of ours and that it is well worth the fight that is coming up, but let us look at what is happening to them.

Each one of us knows someone intimately enough to know what his present home life is. They are pulling up roots, perhaps leaving a wife and children, and perhaps changing the whole course of their lives. Since World War II a number of our members have reestablished themselves and were on their way to as comfortable a future as any man who works with his hands can have.

Another group which was too young to have served in World War II, some apprentices and some journeymen, are also facing the same situation, and although as I have said before, the vast majority are willing to make this sacrifice, it behooves us who are remaining behind, to think well of the job they are going to do for us; to remember always that it is they who are making the sacrifice for us, not we for them.

FRANK MILLER, P. S.

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## Boston Local's 50th Year Summarized

**L. U. 104, BOSTON, MASS.**—The past year has been a rather momentous one for Local 104. The year



## Local 104, Boston, Celebrates Golden Jubilee



The above-pictured members gathered in the Dorothy Quincy Suite of the John Hancock Building for the observance of the 50th Anniversary of Local 104, in Boston on December 2, 1950.

1950 marked our Golden Anniversary. In order to bring our readers a little up to date as to what has been happening in our local I shall endeavor to touch on a few of the highlights of events that occurred in our Golden Year.

Besides being our Fiftieth Anniversary Year it also was election year. Elections were held in June and after the returns were in we saw a whole new array of faces as our officers for the next four years. Interest was running high for these elections, in fact we saw the largest percentage of members turn out to cast their vote in many a year, if not in the entire history of our local. We missed having a 100 percent vote by the slim margin of 15 votes.

Our officers for the next four years

are Bernard Walsh, president; Peter Burke, vice-president; Bert McClare, treasurer; Daniel Donovan, recording secretary; Henry Nolan, financial secretary and business manager; Frank Smith, William Fennell, and Joseph Milano, Executive Board.

On installation night, Alec Campbell was presented with a fifty-year pin by International Representative Steinmuller. On the same night plans were formulated to hold a party, the purpose of which was to bring the members together and become better acquainted with one another. The success that the party was can be directly attributed to the untiring efforts of Brothers Tommy Connell and Carroll McCarthy.

After giving us one of our best social functions in many a year,

Brothers Connell and McCarthy, acting as General Chairman and Assistant General Chairman, went ahead with the plans for a fiftieth anniversary celebration. The following able assistants were appointed as chairmen of committees to make the banquet a success; Brothers Carroll McCarthy, Joseph Milano, Bob Salvati, Joe Farragher, and Larry Collins.

Among the invited guests attending the banquet and representing management were Mr. Richard Sullivan from the Metropolitan Transit Authority; Mr. Phelps from the George Ellis Company, a local contracting establishment; Mr. Pulsifer and Mr. Kennedy from the Malden Electric Company, a public utility serving a wide area surrounding Metropolitan Boston.

Mr. John J. Regan, our regional International Vice-President was in attendance representing the International Office.

The honored guest of the evening was Mr. Alec Campbell, the only fifty-year man with our local. Also among the invited and honored guests were Edward Phee, Patrick Brady, Peter Manning, Patrick Gill, Samuel Veale, and Edward Publicover, all formerly associated with the Metropolitan Transit Authority and now on our pension list. Along with the aforementioned pensioners were Angus McNeil and Alan MacLellan formerly associated with the Malden Electric Company.

Honorable mention is extended to Peter Day who did an excellent job in the role of toastmaster.

Lastly may we say that the members of the local are to be commended who displayed their wholehearted acceptance and accordance with the affair by turning out in such large numbers.

EDWARD J. CURRAN, P. S.

### 50-Year Scroll and Pin Presented



The above-pictured group is participating in the presentation of a 50-year scroll and pin to Brother Alec Campbell of L. U. 104, Boston. Left to right: Past President Litchfield; International Representative Steinmuller; Brother Campbell; Financial Secretary, Business Manager Nolan, President Walsh.



## Local Graduates First Apprentices

L. U. 108, TAMPA, FLA.—Back home again and here's a letter from 108!

President Borelli twisted my arm, not very much, though, and as Brother Blair has been too busy (he sez), to even stop long enough to split a snort for old times sake, since he was appointed second assistant business manager, I will pinch hit for him this month.

Several of us, who went to the Convention, are still trying to get back in the old rut. Can you imagine Brother Bill Johnson thinking up the stunt of putting on a miniature hurricane during the Convention for our entertainment? Wonder what he will pull on us next time! Brother Sweeney, of San Antonio informed me, at the time, that it looked like we would have to go back to Texas to see the wonderful Florida sunshine. Incidentally, that sunshine must have spent a vacation elsewhere as we had California unusual weather all winter, cold, foggy and mean.

Well, we made it! Under the persistent guidance of Paul Shaffer, we finally graduated our first members under the Apprentice Training program. Our Brother Bob Phifer, council representative, assisted by John S. Speer, field representative and E. B. Heiny, night principal of Brewster Vocation School, awarded certificates to Marvin E. Gower, Fabian E. Helminski, Richard H. Moon, Fred M. Whitley, Eugene Hyde, all of Tampa, and Edward J. Balinski, Robert M. McClure Jesse F. Sharp, and Melvin Ward of Sarasota. Paul says he expects to graduate a few more soon. He's done a fine job!

Business Manager Walter Lightsey and his assistant, A. W. Schmidt are continually busy on negotiations for our different groups and units. Inside Wiremen now have a scale of \$2.50, after arbitration. The Telephone and Tampa Electric Groups recently had their agreements revised. The agreements of the inside wiremen are being standardized throughout our jurisdiction of nine counties. Negotiations are currently underway for linemen and neon shopmen.

We had a little spell of activity a while ago, but at present writing, we are "between jobs," including myself. We expect a gradual reduction in the number of bench warmers, as several nice jobs have broken ground recently.

Quite a few of our boys have braved the late winter, and have gone to Oak Ridge, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, New Jersey, and other places on requests to our local. We hope the northern locals will be lenient with our climatized craftsmen, and put them on their hot-house jobs. How are you doing, Jim Allen?

## Boston Local Elects New Officers



Pictured above are the newly elected officers of L. U. 104. Reading from left to right: Bernard Walsh, president; Bert McClare, treasurer; Henry Nolan, financial secretary and business manager; William Fennell, executive board member; Daniel Donavan, recording secretary; Frank Smith, executive board member, and Peter Burke, vice-president.

We are sorry to report that our Past President Tommy Payne is in serious condition, after having a couple of strokes. We all hope for his eventual recovery.

Sam Hundley, who returned for the winter after several years absence, is agitating for a get-together party, to have some fun. Not a bad idea.

With the approval of the editor, I would like to mootch a personal line or two in this letter to say hello to the many members I met and friends I made during my long trip around the country. Among them are Wally of the Valley in Harlingen, Texas, Bill West of Tucson, Arizona, the Board of Newark 52, whom I met again in Miami, (with a double hello for Eddie Schroeder) Jack Casper of San Francisco, and many, many more too many to list here. I had a swell time, thanks to you all, and I hope to meet you all again soon. Thanks for everything.

CHARLIE SCHULTZ, P. S.

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## Members Urged To Exercise Franchise

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.—Although it seems to have done very little good in the past, I will continue to write about the poll tax receipt. For the past three years I have begged and pleaded to our members, through my article in the WORKER, to pay their poll tax and vote, but we have failed somewhere. Does a dollar-six-bits mean so much to a good union man, that he would deny himself of one of the rights and privileges he has left? The discriminatory and

unjust anti-labor bills which passed our legislature in 1947 were not enough to open the eyes of so many of our members and I am wondering if they will ever awaken. Just because someone saved that dollar-six-bits, just because someone failed to vote, just because someone was not interested in the future welfare of his family, his fellow workman or himself there is danger of us being barred from even meeting as union men in this great State of Texas. Yes, I mean there is danger in the Parkhouse Bill, Senate Bill No. 267, that was recently introduced in the Senate and crammed through the Senate Labor Committee. It makes me shudder to think of what the Parkhouse Bill would do to labor and our employers. Although I don't think we have a member that would vote for the bill, I do think that those who didn't vote in our last elections are just as guilty as if they had gone to Austin with Tarrant Senator Keith Kelly and voted for the bill.

The closing date for our Apprenticeship Training is April 18th and the Joint Apprenticeship Committee is making preparations for a banquet and presentation of certificates to the graduates. Those on the graduation list are Charles L. Boston, Warren A. Bussey, Dale H. Buhrman, Burnice W. Cook, Larner Counts, Bert S. Day, Frank W. Huffman, Omar L. Gunter, John H. M. Hendricks, Harland H. Hicks, Sam R. Jarrell, Norvell R. Jordan, John J. Kresena, Martin A. McBee, Robert L. Monger, Dorsey B. Moss, A. B. Nantz, James W. Powolmy, J. D. Rogers, Granville W. Shields, Ray W. Schmidt, Joseph W. Smith,



# Poem of the Month

## A Prayer for Every Day

Make me too brave to lie or be unkind,  
Make me too understanding, too, to mind  
The little hurts companions give, and friends,  
The careless hurts that no one quite intends.  
Make me too thoughtful to hurt others so.  
Help me to know  
The inmost hearts of those for whom I care,  
Their secret wishes, all the loads they bear,  
That I may add my courage to their own.  
May I make lonely folks feel less alone,  
And happy ones a little happier yet.  
May I forget  
What ought to be forgotten; and recall  
Unfailing, all  
That ought to be recalled, each kindly thing,  
Forgetting what might sting.  
To all upon my way,  
Day after day,  
Let me be joy, be hope! Let my life sing!

—Mary Carolyn Davies

Paul M. Volk, G. S. Welch Jr., and William H. Womack Jr.

As one of the committeemen I want to take this opportunity to thank all the graduates for the cooperation they have given the committee. Although you have chosen a trade to be proud of and have graduated in your apprentice training, you still have a rough and rugged road ahead of you. In the electrical field your training will never end. I wish you the best of luck, do your best to be good journeymen and good union men.

Our instructors for the past term were Brothers W. E. Sexton, R. H. Wicklund and D. E. Payne. They did a grand job.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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## Longstanding Disputes Settled in Oregon

L. U. 125, PORTLAND, ORE.—An error of omission inadvertently appeared in my last letter for which I wish to make a correction. I stated that a change in our Contractor's Agreement established a living ex-

pense allowance of \$6 per day for 18 days. This should read; \$6 per day if the duration of headquarters is less than 18 days.

We salute our sister locals No. 77 and No. 483 for their recent victories over long-standing sore spots. Local No. 77 for their success in convincing the City of Seattle that they should enter into a signed agreement. Local No. 483 found it necessary to take their troubles to the state legislature for relief. They won their point and are now in a position to improve their conditions. Again, we salute you.

We are also legislature minded this year. In conjunction with Local Union No. 77 we succeeded in putting a bill through the Washington legislature which will permit the public utility bodies of the State of Washington to participate in some type of pension plan. The employees of these bodies have not been eligible for Social Security.

We are also striving to put a bill through the Oregon legislature that will establish the safety inspection over electric utilities in the state as the function of a State agency. If this Bill becomes the law it will be

a great stimulus to our safety program. We have safety laws in the State code and in our Working Agreements, put there specifically for the protection of our members, and it seems strange that men have to be forced to observe them. Lately we have been putting the heat on offenders through a policy of assessments and I believe it is bringing the fact home that these safety laws were made with the idea in mind that they would be enforced. Just recently the employer has shown more cooperation toward the enforcement of these laws.

With one exception all our contract agreements have been adjusted to permit a five percent increase in wages. But still we are behind. This one exception has been taken to the Wage Stabilization Board and the red tape hasn't run out yet. Our one contract that has in force an escalator clause received an eight-cent-an-hour raise to compensate for the BLS increase in the cost of living. This clause will bear watching as time goes on. With the 10 percent increase in wages placed as a ceiling we still have some negotiating to do. But it very probably will be difficult. This so-called ceiling surely is causing a lot of confusion. They place a limit on some increases, yet if an escalator was in effect the increase can go beyond the 10 percent. One Board regulation allows business a mark-up sufficient to guarantee a return in line with increasing prices. How about a mark-up for labor? The recent order of the Board reducing the price in the ingredients of soap created considerable anticipation for me in looking forward to a more cheerful Saturday night. But alas, I found that the bar of soap still cost the same amount.

A recent report of the U. S. Senate labor-management relations subcommittee on its investigation of the Bonneville Power Administration highly complimented the Administration on its labor relations, describing them as a "refreshing and reassuring change," from "a number of industries" previously investigated by this subcommittee. Vice President Harbak, Dr. Raver and Mr. Robert B. Sheets were singled out for special mention. Dr. Raver is the administrator and Mr. Sheets holds a national office in the Laborers' Union and is very active in the Columbia Power Trades Council. The Columbia Power Trades Council and the Bonneville Power Administration have been signatories of an agreement since 1945. The Council comprises 16 A.F.L. unions with men employed on the Administration. Local Union No. 125 has jurisdiction of all electrical workers employed by the Administration.

Many times statements have been made in the press and over the radio



## Members Employed in Kalamazoo, Michigan



Members of Local 131, employed at the Upjohn project, July, 1950.

that the production of labor has been decreasing while labor's wages have been increasing. The National Bureau of Economic Research reports that man hour production per worker doubled between 1899 and 1939. A report by the BLS on October 3, 1948 stated that the output per man-hour has increased since 1939. This report stated in particular that the increase in the electric utility industry was 67 percent. This is a serious charge against labor and one that should be answered. Apparently it can be argued either way. I believe that the International Office should make a thorough study and report on this subject.

Our venerable and highly respected Brother, C. H. (Dutch) Louderback at times of deep thought, expresses these thoughts in a very interesting manner: This is the latest of his many ditties:

Am I right or am I wrong  
Getting weak or getting strong,  
Looking East or looking West  
Is this my worst or very best.  
You say I will, I say I won't  
You say I do, I say I don't,  
You say I'm onery with lots of gall  
I say I quit so that is all.

The last line also applies to me.

FLOYD D. PARKER, P. S.

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### Deplores Heavy Tax Burdens

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN—  
(Continued from April issue.) The people, in Knoxville, and elsewhere

in this land, are being slowly, and often not so slowly, ground between the upper and the nether mill stones of excessive taxation and high prices, and I wonder, how long they are going to tolerate this torturous slow annihilation, continuing in their hypnotic lethargy, unconcerned, while their torturers are sitting back, hidden, in their luxury and ease, laughing and making fun at the ridiculous stupidity and ignorance that permits them, unchallenged, to do whatever they will, without ever attempting to fight back, without attempting to put their evil doings to an end. The apathy and indifference of the masses of the common people, would indeed be laughable, were it not so pathetic. Know you not, my Brothers, that the wiser a man becomes, the less will he be inclined to submit tamely to the impositions of fetters or a yoke, on either his conscience or his person? Only ignorance and gross stupidity, could tolerate such a condition as that with which we are now confronted here at home.

Who, I ask you, will be accounted as the murderers of the many little children, who shall die of starvation, due to the rise in the price of milk, and other necessities of life; whose parents will be unable, with their already inadequate incomes reduced still more by increased taxation, unjustly and unnecessarily imposed, to provide and thereby sustain their lives? I say unto you, that those who hold the controlling stock in these industries are the murderers, as surely as if they had with knife or gun committed the dastardly crime! And the accessories to the crime are those

of you who continue to patronize these businesses. Only an outright, unified, boycott of them would call a halt on this murder and robbery and rapine that is being perpetrated and practiced upon us. It is time that we awaken, untie in a common front, and take practical action against these our enemies of and on the homefront. This nation, at the time of this writing, is not at war, legally! War has not been declared by the Congress of this Nation, which is the only body having that prerogative. We are but being deceived, bled dry of our resources, and thereby made an easy prey for our enemies abroad. To weaken our spirits, to dishearten and discourage us; to work on us "from within" through a Trojan wooden horse, of high prices and excessive taxation, and by denying to us our privileges, liberties, and perogatives, is but another part of the plan to subjugate us to a literal, not a theoretical, slavery. All of this but indicates to me that, the real communists in this country are undoubtedly the controlling stock-holders of the many industries of this country; for obviously, their aim is the same as is that of Soviet Russia and the Communists, subjugation of the peoples of this United States. There is too much evidence, on every hand, obvious to all except the willfully blind, that we have many Congressmen and Representatives in the high places of our Government, and too many lesser henchmen of the enemy in the local city governments, that are members, consciously or unconsciously, of the pernicious evil Soviet Communist organization, that seeks to subjugate



us. These vile men, pawns for a price, who have sold their very souls to the devil, and are the vilest creatures on this earth; and who should be exterminated with as little compunction or regret as that with which we would rid ourselves of vermin or reptiles.

The most free people, like the most free man, is always in danger of relapsing into servitude, through neglect, the lack of taking proper precaution and action, to preserve that freedom.

Wars spring, for the most part, from evil counsels. When the small and the base are entrusted with power, legislation and administration becomes two parallel series of errors and blunders, ending in wars, calamities, and dire necessities. And those who would reap a "profit," where they did not sow, are then in the height of their glory and satisfaction. Misery, pain, suffering, death, are but mere units of speech comprising an "unknown tongue" which falls upon ears that are willfully deafened; the deafened ears of those who have, in their evil counsels, by trickery, deceit and conniving, agreed among themselves to bring upon the trusting and ignorant masses of the common peoples, who see no necessity in, and are the least desirous of, a war. When the full blast of the hurricane of this catastrophe is upon them, the common people, like the alarmed beasts of the field, then in their extremity and necessity, stand united in all the fullness of their strength, in mutual reliance, looking hopefully about them for some faint glimmering of truth that will enable them to

escape from destruction. Woe unto those who brought this about, for then will their very hours be numbered. I am here sounding a warning unto all, awaken, take united action, or perish in your ignorant indifference and self-satisfaction.

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P. S.

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## Progress of Last Year Reviewed

L. U. 177, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—With the coming of spring, we are always looking forward to better times. During the last year, we have completed several nice jobs. The new South Side power house was recently put in operation with two 30,000 KVA steam driven units. This plant will be a great help to the overloaded plant number one and the floating plant "Inductance."

Part of the same expansion project is the newly finished underground system of 11 miles of parallel five-inch welded steel oilstatic cable system. This connects the South Side plant with the McDuff substation and the Georgia Street substation. In reaching these substations, there were two river crossings—one about 2,000 feet and the other about a mile. The pipes were placed in a trench dug across the river channel. After placement, these trenches were refilled. Also 13 miles of highline and distribution lines along Phillips Highway.

The 17 story St. Johns apartment building is nearing completion and a beautiful building it is. It's a credit to all the skilled workmen who had a hand in the construction.

The completion of the Atlantic National Bank Building will improve the skyline of downtown Jacksonville.

Our joint apprenticeship training school is progressing nicely under the splendid direction of Brother James Rogers. The electronics school with Brother J. M. Cosgrove is an outstanding example that about 65 of our journeyman Brothers are looking forward to better times for themselves and their local union. With the trend to electronic controls, it behooves the Brothers to take advantage of anything that is offered in information along that line. Remember, there is no such thing as standing still. With the speed with which industry is advancing, if we do not advance with it, we are definitely going backward.

Fence building and repairs seem to be the order of the day. A goodly number of the Brothers seem to have their eyes on an office in the June elections. Oh, well.

Just a few days ago, Brother J. R. Weaver fell from an extension ladder and broke both feet and ankles. We hope he will soon be around.

During the past year, quite a number of the Brothers have passed to the great beyond: Harold Evans, John Schell, Charles Spencer, Frank Scott, H. C. Stevens, George Harrison and James Sutton, for all of whom we stand for a minute of silent prayer. The charter has been draped and resolutions of sympathy have been sent to their next of kin, and spread on the minutes of the local.

Quite a few of the Brothers are still out of town and several on the bench. Business Manager J. M. Cannon looks forward to things picking up with

## Chattanooga Local Honors Veterans at Dinner Party



Members of Local 175, Chattanooga, Tenn., and their wives enjoyed a gala dinner party March 6 in honor of all the men who have been members for 15 years or more. C. A. Brown, president of the local, acted as toastmaster and presented pins and certificates to "Jack" Frost, C. E. Cofer, John Kennedy, R. O. Shellabarger, A. E. Butler, W. L. Cooper, E. E. Crosby, J. G. Stancill, "Pop" Carroll, J. C. Fournier, C. A. Strawn, W. A. Cofer, D. R. Harris, W. E. Trundle, W. C. Harris. Unable to be present to receive their awards were W. B. Henderson, R. C. Taylor, R. R. Cooper, W. E. London, R. L. Templin and E. E. McDaniel. Picture at left, above, shows Earl Burnette, business representative, Building Trades Council; C. A. Strawn, of "Labor World" board of trustees; Claude Harris, business representative of Local Union 175; C. A. Brown, president of Local Union 175; John T. Harris, correspondent for "Labor World." Shown at right are the guests of honor who received pins and certificates.



spring at hand. But if it does, it will be hard to get a lot of the Brothers to come back with so many locals getting their wage scales up in reasonable relation with the cost of living. In the near future, we are starting negotiations with N.E.C.A. in hopes of getting our scale up to a reasonable amount.

The House That Jax Built—five members of 177 and many members of the building trades featured in the rebuilding of a home for a young couple who lost their home and two young children by fire in February. The drive was sponsored by Ted Chapeau of WMBR and Joy Reese Coleman of the Jacksonville Journal. All labor, materials, furniture, clothes, etc., were donated and also about 3,000 dollars in cash. The house was completely built on a Saturday and Sunday except for inside paint. The Ladies Auxiliary of the Carpenters' Local served eats, etc., which were furnished by bakeries and sandwich firms. Pepsi set up a stand and supplied soft drinks "on the house" and also furnished trucks for hauling. One time when sand gnats got rather bad, a local exterminator was on the job.

Brothers, this shows what friendly cooperation can do. It could and would be a wonderful world if some of the selfish interests would forget the grasping and greed and help for better living.

Enough for now.

W. F. (DEACON) ELLIS, P. S.

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## Dues Increased In By-Laws Amendments

L. U. 201, BEAVER, PA.—We've all been expecting an early spring here due to an early winter and just about the time your writer is ready for a touch of "ye old spring fever," we get some more snow. We can't even depend on the weather anymore.

Our March membership meeting included the second reading of amendments to the bylaws of our local. There are some outstanding changes which should make for better operation of the union. The membership accepted the proposal to increase dues from \$1.50 to \$2.00. Portions of the increase will be set aside in funds for a local newspaper and also for entertainment. But I shall not dwell too much on the bylaws at this time because they are not ready for approval of the International Office as yet. I shall give a report on that subject in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

Something new is being initiated in the history of Local 201. And I can't help but add that Local 201 has quite a history! Our first representation at any of the International meet-

ings or conventions will be at the annual Progress Meeting of District 3 at Newark, New Jersey in April. We are sending two delegates to this meeting.

Until I return again in the JOURNAL, I hope you don't get spring fever too bad, after the weather we've had in the past winter.

JULIA KNOWLTON, P. S.

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## Satisfactory Contract Agreement Obtained

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Here's Curley again! Well to get started, must say that Local 211 signed an amendment to their agreement with the Contractors effective January 25, 1951, for \$3.00 per hour, 7 hours per day. The former rate was \$2.75 per hour.

After six weeks of negotiations during which time several meetings were held, negotiations broke down and the conference committee called on the International Office for agreement. Vice President Joseph Liggett sent in representative Al Terry and through his efforts with the committee, after two nights from 8 p.m. to 12 p.m. the conference committee came to a satisfactory agreement with both sides benefiting. Besides the raise in wages the new agreement provides that all future problems not settled by the conference will go to the Council for Industrial Relations of the Electrical Industry for arbitration. The committee at this time wishes to thank the International Office and representative Terry for his untiring work in successfully concluding this dispute.



"Sure it costs you a dime, but the picture is bigger and you can see it over, and over, and over again."

At this time Local 211 would like to thank Local 816 of Paducah, Kentucky for their kind offer and we want you to know your communication was read out at the regular meeting of March 19, 1951.

Yours truly just read in the March issue that yours truly thought it was pretty nice for one to be able to work in one's own territory again, but to tell you the truth since that was written I have been on the road for the past six weeks and at the present time I am working in Newark, New Jersey territory. Local 52 put us on the Anheuser-Busch Brewery job, where they will be making Budweiser Beer here in the east. I read the article from Local 1, of St. Louis, Missouri on the Anheuser-Busch plant there that covers over 52 city blocks. I understand that another 22 blocks are devoted to making starches and yeast which really makes the whole plant cover over 74 city blocks. Your scribe has worked under some pretty good Joe's in Local 52's jurisdiction. Men like Ray and Roy Wehrle, superintendent and foreman respectively on the above job, Joe Kane as shop steward and Leo Knoller and Howard McCann our foreman. More recently I have been working on the approach lighting at the Newark Airport under Emil Lach who is one swell fellow. Beach Electric being the contractor on both these jobs. Another chap that I came in contact with on the first day was George Newton who is superintendent for Beach Electric. How's your golf game George? I hope O.K.

In the March issue you probably read where Brothers Cameron and Scull were on the sick list. On March 3rd Brother Walter Cameron passed away at his home after a short illness. Brother Cameron was 65 years of age and was a charter member of Local 211 and a former business manager of Local 211. It was a pleasure to hear Brother Cameron, when he was in his prime, get up on the local floor and through his acting and actions put something over to the president and Brother members so they would not have any trouble to grasp what he meant. He was always for Local 211 first, last and always. His passing will be felt by his family and many friends. Another member Brother Oscar W. Scull passed away Sunday, March 18th at his home here, at the early age of 51, following an illness of several months. Brother Scull was a real union man and a good family man together with being a first class mechanic. Your scribe had the pleasure of working with him on many jobs. His dry wit and ready quips were always very welcome. Since the passing of a former business manager—Scully was fortunate to get the license number for his De Soto that signified Local 211 of which



he was very proud. He will be sadly missed by his family and Local 211 and his many friends.

In conclusion I would like to pass on this little story—

A jealous wife rummaging through her husband's pockets (who incidentally was an electrician) early one a.m. while he was sound asleep found a little black book in which there was written a single entry "Laura Kane, Central 721." She woke her husband up and stuck the little black book under his schnozzle.

"What does this mean?" she demanded.

"Laura Kane?" mumbled the sleepy spouse. "Oh that's the name of the horse I played yesterday."

"And what does Central stand for?"

"That's Central Avenue, honey, the street that my bookie lives on."

"Uh, huh. And 721?"

"Why, sweetheart, that's just the odds on the horse. You know, seven to one."

While his wife was still wondering, the husband went back to sleep. An hour or so later she shook him vigorously by the shoulder.

"What's the matter now?" he demanded.

"Get up, you bum!" she snapped. "Your horse is on the phone!"

You horse lovers should like that one. Well follows that's all for this month, I will try and have something for you in the June issue. AFTER ALL THE ONLY PERSON WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO RUN THE OTHER FELLOW DOWN IS THE ELEVATOR MAN.

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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## Negotiating Group Named by Toledo

L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO—Attending the March 15th meeting of Local 245, Toledo, Ohio, was our International Representative, Brother Joseph McIntosh. Brother McIntosh has been assigned to assist in the coming contract negotiations with the Toledo Edison Company. He addressed the membership and gave us a picture of negotiations under the present mobilization rulings.

President Stephen LaPorte named the following Brothers to serve with him in the negotiating committee: Oliver Myers, Vincent Wise, Julius Letterman, George Thomas, John Ross, Howard Delker, Carl Yenrick, John Stecker and Clifford Mathews.

On March 3-4 President LaPorte and Brothers Vincent Wise and Oliver Myers attended the Ohio Conference I.B.E.W. meeting held in Columbus, Ohio. They received a report on a large number of anti-labor bills which have been introduced in this session of the Ohio Legislature. As 245 is a

utility local, a bill of special interest is H.B. 259 introduced by Lehman, Republican of Stark County. This bill denies public utility employees the right to strike and provides *State Conciliation and Arbitration Boards*. As of this writing, the bill is in committee. What effect the recent Wisconsin ruling of the Supreme Court will have on this bill is not known at present. We trust that the rest of the public utility employees in Ohio are aware of and watching the progress of this bill. Four years ago the Ohio State Legislature passed the Ferguson Act denying public employees the right to strike.

A recent death in the local was that of one of our retired brothers, Charles Heitzman. May he rest in peace.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

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## Electric Burns Fatal to Member

L. U. 266, PHOENIX, ARIZ.—It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Brother Earl Dennis, as the result of electrical burns received while performing his duties as a line-man for the Salt River Project in Phoenix, Arizona.

To the members of the bereaved family wrapped in the labyrinth of despair, the members of the local extend their heartfelt sympathy.

It would be nice to think that from the Halls of Walhalla, Brother Dennis knows of the heroic effort that was made to save his life. Around this yeoman group consisting of his fellow workers, the company ambulance crew, the safety director and his aides and various agencies of this locale, is written a gripping saga of hope at first and then finally frustration. For over six hours these people worked unceasingly in an effort to restore a spark of life to the limp form, never during this time giving up hope and secretly praying for a miracle to happen. Then on advice from the attending physician the work was abandoned.

As a passing thought we can thank God for our American heritage; one that places a tremendous value on a single life.

We of Local 266 give thanks to the courageous individuals who strove so hard to restore life to the body of our departed Brother. To the soul of the deceased we ask the Lord to bestow his blessings and may he rest in peace.

JOHN O'MALLEY, R. S.

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## Minnesota Conferences Big Aid to Labor

L. U. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Labor and the University of Minne-

sota Industrial Relations Center are, after more than two years of working together at Labor Conferences, finally realizing that we very definitely need each other to advance and learn. We are slowly learning now from each other what we could have learned long ago if we would have just tried to help each other out. We know that certain trends and methods are being used all over the country to train, educate, settle problems as they arise, and reach certain goals within the membership of our organizations. But we had to have a conference sponsored by the University with labor's participation to really bring this goal out. This is the third year that a conference of this nature has been held. Each conference has tried to deal with some problem as it concerns the memberships of the various unions and locals, and this conference being no exception tried quite successfully to deal with the problem of "How to Get Information to and the Cooperation of the Union Members."

Now, undoubtedly, many ramifications enter into the studying of this problem—what do the members want to know, how can we best be taught, etc. The hows and whys are the real goal, so even though this was a two day conference and I'll not be able to cover it completely, I will try to bring out the body of this confab. The first problem tackled was, "What Information Should We Try to Give Our Members?" Everyone of you reading this article is a member of our organization, so what kind of information should the union try to give you? Do we want to know how we're fairing with our wages as against the cost of living, taxes and everything else that will drain our dollar down? Do we want to have a good understanding of our politics so we can really intelligently choose a candidate to represent us? How about the successes or failures of negotiations? Surely, I feel that we need to know all of these things if we are to be real good union men and women. Ask yourself, do you want this information to be passed out to you? In many cases we do get this information, but if we don't and we want to know, then let's get busy and find out why we aren't getting what we want. Also, are we interested in how and why the policy is formed the way it is? Without malice, I should like to show that in our organization when the Executive Board brings down a decision that is controversial, the chairman or possibly one other member explains the reasons for the decision. So then I know why the members of the Board voted for or against the said decision. Now what I'm getting at is that I would like to know all of the reasons behind the decision, because that is the only way I and many others like



me are going to be able to agree or disagree with the Board intelligently. Also, we learn in this way the two sides there are to every subject.

Are we interested in our contract? We surely should be, and I feel that because we do have some weak members we should all do as we did in our local two years ago—namely, call in all of the members by groups or shops and sit down and hash over the contract, constitution and bylaws, and then after doing it once we should keep it up with each contract change just to keep everything fresh in the minds of our members. Then, last but not least, we should really have a good clear financial report so we know what the expenses really are and we won't have to resort to those rumors that always get twisted.

The second subject brought out for discussion was "How to Develop and Use Training Materials for Union Members." First, in order to develop any program for training there has to be a good understanding between the I.O., the union officers and the members. Second, where and what everyone needs training in, has to be decided. After we all know where we want to start, we must determine what method will bring forth the greatest group participation. One of the finest ways to get the discussion going is to have a case problem with all the information contained in a visual aid. During the showing of the film all the facts should build up to the problem to be discussed but no answer should come from the film. In this way the group finds out for themselves how they would have handled the problem, thereby getting everything important for themselves out of the film. Another method brought out by the speaker was, by increasing the ability on an overall basis of the union leaders, group discussions could be handled. By this I mean a topic should be established for a group to discuss. Then we can ask what is wrong with the status quo just to get the group to toss the subject around. Because it was felt that only through group discussions could we find out the thoughts of those handling the various situations, that would be the best way to handle any problem and expediently dispose of it to the advantage of all participants. Whereas this subject brought out a lot of good information for every member of labor, I believe the best that was brought out was how to get information about the meetings and other activities to all of the members. The day following a union meeting a lot of members who didn't attend are asking those who did, what happened. And how many times have we all heard one member tell another that if he wants to find out he should go to the meetings. Well, as it was brought out, if the member wanted

to know bad enough to ask, then why don't we tell all we remember. There are undoubtedly a lot of reasons why some members couldn't make it so after this, let's appoint ourselves a committee of one to get as much information as possible to as many as possible, thereby winning some converts to the fold.

The third way brought out to help the union members was by the good use of audio-visual materials. Somewhere, someone said that one picture equals 1,000 words. By the use of pictures with a running dialogue you have a combination that's hard to beat. What else can so directly drive home the true facts of bad wiring than a picture of a poor installation. Also, for showing union history and the bitter fight unions had in order to get a fair break, or graphs and charts showing how we stand in the cost of living spiral. Our University of Minnesota has a library of films that anyone can draw from, showing such things as "Union at Work," to "Uranium Fission." The opportunity and all the possibilities are right within our grasp but we do have to avail ourselves of what we need.

On the second day we started right out on "How to Develop an Effective Steward Training Program." Because of the well laid out program the speaker was getting his facts from, I should say that this was one of the best subjects taken up. For over five years this speaker was in the process of laying the groundwork for the good work that was to follow. When the program was just exactly the way everyone concerned wanted it, they went into the different localities and found someone in the union to teach the course. This getting and training of teachers was perhaps the hardest part because at no time could the teacher bring out his or her own thoughts on the subject under discussion. The teacher's only job was to keep the class discussion going and to help in summing up the thoughts of the group. The reasons brought out for requiring the teachers only to lead the discussion was because the officers felt that if someone were to tell the class what the answer should be the class would feel that it was a fact and would not discuss the subject further. But if no one gave out any answers, the only way left to find out was by a discussion method. Once again we see that the feeling is for group discussions to bring out all the facts and thoughts—so let's remember that and whenever we can use it by all means, let's give it a chance and see what comes from it.

From the above mentioned subjects the speaker went right into "The Use of Role Playing in Training Stewards." They brought out the effectiveness of this type of training by setting up a situation and using three members of the class to work

it out to the best of their ability. One member was hurt, and indignant, and was quitting his job because of the treatment he got from his fellow workers. The other two were set up as stewards, each one taking his turn to try to make everything right. The class, in the meantime, took notes on the methods each steward used, and afterwards, the group discussed the good and bad points of each steward. Other ways of accomplishing the same end were also brought out which, to my way of thinking, is a most effective way to bring home the points pertinent to any subject matter.

The last subject on the agenda was, "Where Have We Failed in Getting Full Cooperation of our Membership?" Quite a subject, wouldn't you say? Well, it really is, and maybe it would be well if we all asked ourselves the same question and tried to find the answer. Who is it that has failed? Is it the leaders, the members or both? I think it's a little or maybe a lot of both. If we would all spend more time trying to be good union men and women, we would further the cause. And if the officers would all try to better educate themselves, take more time to adequately work out programs of participation, I believe it would help, but let's go back to what the others thought.

One speaker thought that not enough union members were aware of their civic responsibilities. By that, I believe he meant Red Cross, P.T.A., Community Chest, and others too numerous to mention. One way to get better information and better participation would be for the local to appoint members to serve in each locality on these different causes. Maybe that way we could get labor's aims across and indirectly help the membership. Another speaker pointed out how by a more active part in politics, the membership could achieve a lot of benefits. But because of a lack of participation by a goodly number, the members are losing gains that should be ours. When many members are out on strike and losing wages they don't realize that they could make many more gains by actively engaging in politics and by electing the right people; we could save a lot for our membership with better laws and more liberal social legislation. When you hear things like that, you start to think and want to do more, but at the same time you like to see more of the members getting into things that really help out the membership. Of course, you can't drag anyone after you but they can be sold the ideas by the right people.

I almost hate to say it, but the undercurrent of thoughts that prevailed was that the leadership was not what it should be. And before the membership can be educated, we have to start at the top and work



down, so the quicker we can put on the pressure where it's needed, the better off all of us in our Brotherhood and eventually all of labor's forces will be.

At this time I should like to thank Brothers Ernie Byrd of Local 479 Beaumont, Texas, and Joe Osborn, Local 271, Wichita, Kansas, for the nice things you had to say about two of my columns.

In closing, I should like to leave in your minds some wonderful words by Emerson—"This time, like all times, is a very good one if we but know what to do with it."

JAMES P. CONWAY, P. S.

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## Leaders Praised for Mobilization Stand

L. U. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—Well, Easter is over but from the snow-covered ground and trees, it reminds me of Christmas. The bad weather has held up some jobs but optimism seems to prevail now that Easter is over and preparations for an extensive building program are under way. A number of our boys are working out of town at present but we hope to have them back home soon.

One of our largest contractors passed away last week. Gordon Hawes, of Hawes Electric Company, died after a lingering illness. We shall miss him as a friend of union labor and a fine gentleman. Another member of our local died suddenly a few days ago. Kenneth Fuller passed away while working at Warren, Ohio.

Well, I am wondering if big business has awakened to the fact by now that the working man who earns his living by the sweat of his brow has sense enough to tell some of the big moguls where to get off. The castor oil perscription that they tried to force down labor's throat the past few months was met with a brand of resentment that somewhat surprised the big boys. I read that a little sugar is being tried at present. From the arrogance that accompanied the oil perscription, I believe the big boys thought that anyone who labors would not know the difference between castor oil and sugar. Our fine organized labor leaders should be highly complimented on their firm stand. Even the big boys are beginning to appreciate the power of labor, especially when their fur is being rubbed the wrong way. All members of organized labor should cooperate and work together with the spirit and confidence that our leaders expect of us. Our leaders do not give authorized statements or advice that are mere rumors. "Be sure you are right before you go ahead" is a good policy for all of us.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

## Forty Year Awards Presented in Texas

L. U. 338, DENISON, TEX.—This Local takes honor in reporting for the first time in the ELECTRICAL WORKER. On February 13th, 1951 Local 338 presented two veteran members with 40-year pins and scrolls. President Charlie Odle was selected to make the presentation and did a grand job.

It was an informal ceremony without much of the customary sidelights. Our members receiving the awards were Brothers B. W. Baldwin who became a member of the I.B.E.W. in 1906 and has been a continuous member. Brother M. B. Young who became a member in 1910, he also has been a continuous member. They in turn made speeches. Both were short but heartwarming and were well received by the members present.

Local 338 reports all members are working and future work in this vicinity looks good.

This correspondent will try to have a report for each month in the WORKER.

JAMES A. BROWDER, P. S.

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## Collection of Taxes A Heavy Burden

L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IA.—Hello from Des Moines. I especially wish to extend greetings to those of you that have been attending meetings regularly. Our members are no doubt getting tired of my constant reminders to come to Union meetings. Brothers there is just one way to stop me and that is, "COME TO UNION MEETINGS."

This is the season of the year when every one is "Tax Conscious." We here in Iowa have several taxes to pay. There is the State Income Tax, Federal Income Tax, Automobile License Tax, Property Tax, State Sales Tax, Gasoline Tax both State and Federal and many other taxes. To mention a few more just consider the taxes one pays on a pack of cigarettes or a deck of playing cards. The tax burden is enough to make a wage earner turn to drinking and Brother if you do, they really nick you on a pint of liquor.

In the beginning when the country was new, every one paid taxes according to his net worth for protection afforded according to law. Because there have been and there still are many selfish groups that do not wish to pay their just proportionate share of the tax load and because of politicians wishing to perpetuate themselves in public office through political patronage, there have been a great many new tax laws imposed upon the people of this country.

Everyone of these special tax laws creates a collecting and enforcement force. This has gone on to such extent that we cannot properly house all of the public employees but must constantly build and acquire more and more office space for them. I do not believe that a great country such as ours, should have to depend upon revenue based upon the number of cigarettes one smokes nor upon the amount of liquor we drink. I do not believe that a Federal income tax that is so ambiguous that the amount of tax one pays is dependent upon the method used in figuring the tax, to be just. We should all be aware that for every different kind of tax that we pay we must also pay for a special office to enforce and collect such a tax. If all public revenue were to be collected or derived from one source as it was when the country was founded, all such monies might be used for the public benefit. Perhaps every subsequent tax law put upon the books was placed there for the purpose of passing more and more of the tax burden on to the working man. A good example in Iowa is the State Sales Tax. Before we had a State Sales Tax the State levied about two mills upon all of the taxable property in the State. This meant that the average working man would pay about five or ten dollars a year for State taxes. The working man now pays a two percent sales tax on everything that he buys which amounts to perhaps 40 or 50 dollars a year. This same law benefits a large concern because under the old system of State levy they might be taxed two mills on a valuation of from one to several millions of dollars. This tax would amount to thousands of dollars to them. I'll let you decide who is paying it now.

It seems to me that it is most unfair for the government to figure our income tax on our gross or net earnings instead of our gross or net income. Why should we have to pay taxes on monies that we get no use of and in fact never see? We surely should not be made to pay taxes on the amounts withheld from our pay checks.

I want to apologize for griping, but I want to get this off my chest too. Last evening on the radio there were three earnest pleas for funds for welfare agencies. There was the Red Cross, Crippled Children's Fund and the Cancer Fund. We also hear of the Heart Fund, the Polio Fund, the Tuberculosis Fund and many more. We also have the Community Chest which includes many worthy charities. All of these organizations no doubt are worthy of our support, but why not get the necessary funds through another source. Many states have laws that set up funds for the eradication of diseases of farm animals and even for the eradication of dis-



eases of trees and crops. The Federal Government has spent a lot of money in Mexico for the eradication of hoof and mouth disease in cattle.

I can't help but believe that the children and grownups too of the richest nation on earth are at least entitled to the same consideration that we give to cattle and hogs.

Local Union No. 347 now has nine Brothers in the armed services of our country. We wish to take this opportunity to extend greetings and best wishes to the following Brothers; Erik Anderson, Robert Bradshaw, Robert Clark, Richard Elliott, James Friend, Myron Hicks, Delbert Kerr, Robert Tallman and Charles Thompson.

To those of our members that don't seem to be able to find time to attend and to take part in the meetings of their local union, please take note that the aforementioned Brothers are finding time to take part in the defense of our country. It is up to us at home to do our bit for them by maintaining and improving the conditions of their local union.

FRED H. POWERS, P. S.

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## Local Aids In Press Installation

**L. U. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.**—We have been panning the membership to get a press secretary but have not come up with one and the president asked me to write a few lines to the JOURNAL—so—I made a trip to the Newspaper Printing Company office here to see the new press our boys are wiring up. In the near future the *Nashville Tennessean* and the *Nashville Banner* will be printing their papers on the new Goss Headliner Electronic-Controlled printing press which is now being installed by union workmen in the addition to their plant and members of Local 429, I.B.E.W., are doing the electrical installations. (See above photos for names, etc., of those performing this very important part of the work.)

Some idea of the magnitude of this job can be realized from the fact that more than 150,000 feet of control wire is required to operate the big press, with an additional 20,000 feet for the driving mechanism. There are more than 800 feet of wire ducts, more than 200 push buttons to start or stop the press. These push buttons being situated at various vantage points and vari-colored signal lights are installed in large numbers as an extra safety measure.

To furnish the power for setting the press in motion there are 14 fifty-horsepower electric motors, together with numerous smaller motors for various specific purposes. After being started, the new printing press, the very latest improvement in the news-

## Members Employed in Press Installation



Members of Local Union 429, Nashville, Tenn., shown are (front row, left to right): Frank Scaff, foreman; Paul Overton; T. B. Pyland, and K. McCroskey. (Back row, left to right): Lester Hampton; Evans Scaff; Bill Bunn; Henry E. Scaff and E. O. Wood, employees of Edenfield Electric Co.

paper printing field, will operate 100 percent automatically, with the rolls of paper being automatically changed and spliced while the press continues at full speed in printing from 50,000 to 80,000 complete copies per hour.

The electrical installation for the new press is being made by the Edenfield Electric Company, 303 Eighth Avenue South, which employs members of Local Union 429, I.B.E.W., Nashville, Tennessee.

The mechanical operation of the press and distribution of issues of the papers will be 100 percent union, thus assuring the *Nashville Tennessean* and the *Nashville Banner* a quality product by highly skilled employees. The much publicized "wind tunnel" job has been a bitter disappointment to many of all crafts, ours being no exception. The first contract was let in July. We have had about 20 man hour days time on it. Four men and one apprentice got these in a little more than two months. No one working there the past week, March 5th. Another building has given a little more work. Over five months time nine men have worked on this from time to time, never more than four at a time. The only bright spot has been the rehabilitation of the German motors for the engine testing equipment. This job has grown from a superintendent and two men to 12 men and two foremen. The dark spot was a construction sub-station and a short pole line by a non-union contractor which policy and deference to the Corps of Engineers caused us to

tread softly and make the contractor wish he had not gotten the job—we are told.

Center Hill Dam has number one and number two generator on the line and number three is due April first. Wolf Creek Dam powerhouse is just getting underway and if the weather will ever give us a break we may get some more men to work up there. The same weather has been holding up much of our work for months, but the sun will surely shine again in "Sunny Tennessee."

Twelfth Vice President, W. B. Petty, has announced the 1951 Progress Meeting will be held in Nashville May 5th and 6th. We are looking forward to meeting the members of the other locals and trust 429 members will look in on International Secretary Milne's address to the delegates and learn what progress the Twelfth District has made in the last year.

C. J. MAUNSELL, B. M.

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## Local Introduces Its Officers

**L. U. 441, SANTA ANA, CALIF.**—If on these pages, we shall meet—and learn to know one another better—then our Brotherhood will be all the richer for it. That was the thought in mind when recently we appointed a press secretary to write this column—the first we've ever had.

Perhaps the best way to introduce



ourselves is to give you a little peek into our environment and then tell you something about our personalities.

Local Union 441 is located in Santa Ana, County of Orange, in Southern California. Our local embraces the whole of Orange County, whose population is about 214,000.

Because Orange County is primarily devoted to agriculture, there are no large cities within its borders. Santa Ana, with approximately 46,000 inhabitants is considered our metropolis, although it is scarcely a 40-minute drive into the City of Los Angeles from here.

Our Business Manager is Brother Raymond "Red" Young. He is a soft-spoken, cordial and considerate person who will give you his "Sunday shirt" if you need it. But he also packs the firepower of an eighteen inch cannon when the occasion calls for firepower—this we attribute to his red hair. No doubt Brother Young acquired his rugged individualism by virtue of his birth place. He was born and raised in the historic State of Nebraska, City of Omaha. "Red" was first initiated by Local Union No. 763 of Omaha and later served as treasurer of Local Union No. 202, also of Omaha. Most of his 22 years as a lineman have been spent in Orange and Los Angeles Counties where he deposited his card in Local Union No. 18; later worked out of Local Union No. 569 of San Diego; and for the past few years, has been with Local Union No. 441 of Santa Ana.

Assistant Business Manager Carl Brock, Jr. succeeded the late "Abe" Lincoln who passed away about 18 months ago. Brother Brock has been a 441 member for nearly four years. He was formerly in Local 95 of Joplin, Missouri, where he also served as treasurer.

When Brother Young selected Carl as his assistant, he brought into his office a "youngster" with an unusual amount of enthusiasm and fortitude—which has paid Local 441 off in big dividends. These two Brothers work together as a highly efficient team. The "proof of this pudding" is that they now have the County 90 percent organized. And further, Local 441 has suffered no serious unemployment problem since the close of the war and in spite of the fact that our membership has grown by nearly 50 percent. Brothers, that is an achievement of which they may both be proud!

The Executive Board consists of—

Brother Frank Avey who is a native of Auburn, Nebraska. Frank is a former member of Local Union No. 332 of San Jose, California. He was also in old Local No. 1101 of Anaheim, California, before it was incorporated into Local Union No. 441.

Brother Ed Thomas from Sharon, Pennsylvania. Brother Thomas is a former member of Local Union No.

598. He was born and raised in Farrell, Pennsylvania.

Brother Harry Becker is a quiet, level-headed sort of fellow and has done much to guide the destiny of our local, of which he is a charter member. His hobby is photography. His home state is Kentucky—City of Louisville.

Brother John Clark not only serves on the "E" Board but is also our recording secretary. John has been a 441 member since 1937 when he came to California from South Dakota.

Brother Clarence Douthit is also our local's president. Clarence came to us from Local Union No. 11, District No. 2 and is a native of Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Brother Lawrence Dobson is our treasurer and he hails from Dickenson, North Dakota.

Next time, we will tell you something about the jobs we're working—from the little ones up to the big ones. Something technical! Also, we will tell more about the Brothers who make up Local 441—Don't be discouraged, fellows! There are only 310 of us.

A closing word about the "forgotten girl" of Local Union No. 441. She is Patricia "Pat" Graham, our office secretary. Along with her other chores, Pat has kindly consented to be secretary to the press secretary; that is, she has promised to type these writings so that the Journal's Editor can decipher them more easily. Thanks, Pat!

DICK KLAUS, P. S.

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## Plans for State Convention Described

L. U. 446, MONROE, LA.—I will try to crash the gates again as I want to say a few words about our good fortune in having the State Federation of Labor convention in our City of Monroe, Louisiana this year.

It will be on the 2, 3, 4 and 5 of April. The meeting will open Monday morning with Brother Oscar L. Cloyd, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council who will then turn the chair over to Brother E. H. (Lige) Williams the State Federation of Labor President. He will be ably assisted by Brother Leon Johnston, vice president.

We will be represented by three delegates of our local, Brothers Tom Cole (our president) Clyde Wainright and yours truly.

I do not have the program yet so I can't give any more details except a Banquet at the Hotel Virginia, Tuesday night and a dance there Wednesday night. Of course we will have all the trimmings in abundance.

We always have a nice time and a large crowd, and any time we have

a labor gathering you can always find Parish Court Judge D. I. Garret and City Judge "Bill" Harper in there pitching, absorbing "trimmings."

Well Brothers, that is enough spouting so about our work.

We are getting along fine with our two city jobs here. The underground distribution is well along and the addition to the Power House is about 80 percent complete. They are both being done by the Foley Electric Company of Houston, Texas, Brother Al Tryon is superintendent.

Well so long fellows, see you after the convention.

J. T. CRIDER, P. S.

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## Pays Tribute to Vic Kokotek, Good Lineman

L. U. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.—As press secretary of Local 465, I would like to dedicate this month's column to the memory of a lineman and old personal friend. I use the term loosely, but respectfully, as he was only seven months my senior. My friend, pal and Brother, "Vic" Kokotek passed away on February 19, 1951 at the age of 51 and was buried in Englewood Cemetery, February 23, 1951. The Business Manager, Dex Jewett, two of our retired members, Malcomb McLean and R. M. McConachie, and the writer attended the rites as pall bearers. Those who knew Vic will realize what I mean when I say he was a lineman's friend and a good lineman himself. Also you who knew him will remember him with a hat on his head at all times. Because I was so familiar with that trait, I gave Vic a hat to be worn only when he was foreman of a crew. Vic liked the idea and never violated the terms of the gesture. His daughter recognized this pet habit of Vic's and requested that his hat be part of his apparel on his last journey. I would like to put in this column, also, his daughter's last letter to her Dad.

*A Letter to My Dad,  
Victor J. Kokotek*

Dear Dad:

I guess that this will have to be The last letter that you will get from me.

I want you to know what's in my heart—

The things that have been there from the start.

When I was just a little child, You taught me to love all things wild—

The flowers, the trees, the birds that sing,

The ocean, the rivers and everything.

You taught me how to laugh and smile,



## Beaumont Members at Substation Job



Letter from Local Union 479 gives details of this job. Reading from left to right, first row: Otis Getts, H. S. Mears, J. T. Conway, A. P. Budwine, B. R. Clark, B. O. Gager, T. K. Harris, T. L. Vickers, R. R. Crisp, L. N. McCarley, E. R. "Red" Payne, P. E. Carpenter. Second row: E. Z. Stewart, Carl Messing, J. B. Cogswell, Jesse Harbin, E. L. Hastings, C. W. Heinen, W. G. McKeown, J. V. Urrey, Jr., John Crane, R. P. Jernigan, Personnel Manager, P. B. Graven, Transmission Superintendent. Third row: A. J. DuPrantis, T. C. Thompson, J. R. Gallier, L. E. Easterling, A. M. "Pop" Watts, Leroy Nevils, W. E. Withers, Junior Engineer, Frank Wyatt, Junior Engineer, and O. U. Swift.

You said a smile is always worth-  
while,  
To be good and kind, sincere and  
true  
And people would always be good  
to you.

If in my lifetime I can be  
Strong like you always wanted me,  
Then I know, Dad, come what may  
I'll be ready to go your way.

"Do unto others" you'd often say  
Was the rule you lived by day by  
day.

I know if I learned to live by this,  
I'd follow you, Dad, I couldn't miss.

God knew your work, I'm sure  
that's why

He called you Home to light the  
sky.

It's the biggest job you've ever had  
And you can do it, 'cause you're my  
Dad.

If only I could be there when,  
God turns on the stars again—  
He told you in your dream *that*  
night

That the sky was dark, and He  
wanted light.

Whenever God wants something  
done

He always picks the very best one.  
You're the greatest lineman of them  
all,

I've known that, Dad, since I was  
small.

I've loved you always, I'm sure you  
know,  
And now it's time for you to go.  
So I guess I'll close for now, dear  
Dad,  
I'll see you again—for that I'm  
glad.

With love always,  
Your daughter,  
Ruth

Our local at the present time is  
doing some very constructive work in  
establishing safety rules and regula-  
tions for our members. Brother I.  
H. McManus is heading up the com-  
mittee and doing an excellent job.

We have just come out of negotia-  
tions with the San Diego Gas and  
Electric Company for a wage in-  
crease. The demand was made due to  
the trend which we all recognize at  
this time. The settlement was for  
4.26 percent across the board, effec-  
tive April 1. We were only able to  
bring this about through mutual con-  
sent according to the agreement we  
have with the company.

LES BENSON, P. S.

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### East Texas Linemen Work on Big Jobs

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEX.—In  
a preceding issue I reported on the

volume of work being done by the  
Stone and Webster Engineer Corpora-  
tion in expanding the electrical facili-  
ties serving east Texas and southern  
Louisiana. In that report (with pic-  
ture) I dealt with the inside wire-  
men only, giving you the story of  
their part of the program which was  
the installation of the 60,000 K.W.  
generator together with the other ap-  
paratus and equipment necessary in  
the Power Plant addition work.

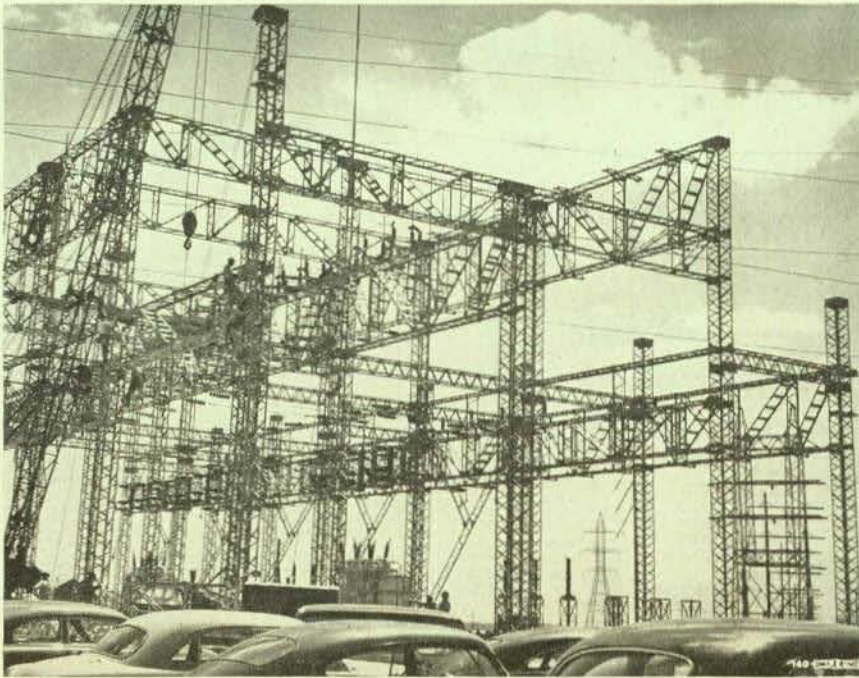
Now in order to adequately com-  
plete the story, and to get Brother  
Bob Crisp, the line steward, to take  
his foot off my neck, it is essential  
to my health and welfare that I give  
you a story (with pictures) of the  
linemen and their end of the job.

The accompanying pictures show  
one group of linemen, with some visi-  
tors identified under picture, and al-  
so some of their steelwork erected for  
the purpose of enlarging the substati-  
on and switchyard facilities, in-  
volving some 350 tons of steel.

The linemen have in recent months  
built many miles of new transmission  
lines, using both steel towers and  
pole type structures. They have also  
rebuilt many of the existing lines,  
installing new poles, crossarms and  
larger conductors whenever neces-  
sary. In erecting the new towers and  
pole structures as well as in rebuild-  
ing the old lines, a lot of work was  
necessary, particularly in crossing a



## Substation Built by Beaumont



Some 350 tons of steel were used in substation job.

boggy area of considerable size known as the Neches Marsh, where they had rough going all the way, using whatever means at hand, such as boats, sleds and marsh buggies in moving the men and material often in mud and water this deep—.

It is needless to remind you that in a construction program of this kind, particularly in the reconstruction of the old lines where service cannot be interrupted, a considerable amount of hotstick work is necessary. This we know requires skilled, seasoned men, together with careful planning by competent supervisors to get the job done safely.

A lot of credit is due these boys for the splendid job they are doing in carrying through to satisfactory completion their end of the program, especially in view of their lost time accident record, which is, the management assures me, one to be truly proud of by all parties concerned.

There is another point of special interest, I think, concerning all of us in regards to these linemen, that I have the liberty to pass on to you at this time, relative to construction costs. Mr. R. P. Jernigan, the employer's personnel manager, advises me the overall construction cost per mile of new line has been lowered considerably in recent months, making it possible now to secure more of this work from the non-union contractors. This fact speaks well for the men, as it shows a determined effort on their part toward lowering the costs, which in some instances did become prohibitive. Their efforts also constitute an open attack directed at the non-

union competitor. It further indicates, that the linemen as a group apparently realized, possibly sooner than the wiremen, the constant threat that was becoming grave of losing more hard earned ground to the non-union operators, and decided it was time to do something about it.

The membership, while engaged in the above work, have long since learned to respect and appreciate the extent of the assistance rendered our business office by Mr. Jernigan, for it has been through his efforts that many of our problems have been solved for us.

I will conclude with a word of thanks from the linemen to our versatile Brother, Roy L. Gibbs, for donating the enclosed pictures. In addition to his various other activities in civic affairs, labor problems, etc., Roy is quite a photographer.

ERNIE C. BYRD, P. S.

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### Local to Participate At State Convention

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—At the first regular meeting of 505 in March, delegates to the Alabama State Federation of Labor and the State Electrical Workers Association were elected to represent old 505 at these august bodies. These conventions will be held this year in Birmingham at the Redmount Hotel. And from all that I can find out we are going to be in for some excitement at the State Federation of Labor Convention. This convention was held last

year here in Mobile, and one Morton Crist high in the Carpenters Union and a few of his followers walked out of the Mobile convention when their candidate for the presidency was defeated. Later he charged the convention was dominated by Communists and fellow travelers, which of course was a case of "sour grapes." Now I understand that this same Crist according to the UNION LABOR NEWS of Birmingham, is returning as a candidate for president. So, from all indications there is really going to be a grand time to be had by all, come election of officers at this convention.

Now here is something else. This same article mentioned that R. R. Wade, a one term past president of the State Federation, later labor commissioner under the Folsum Administration, might offer his candidacy for president on the NO PAY BASIS. Believe it or not. Returning this job to the honorary status, just won't work in these days and times. And it is my opinion and the opinion of many others that we get exactly what we pay for, and if the State Federation cannot afford a full time president for this area, then we may as well shut up shop and return the charter to whence it came. So, we are all looking forward to a grand time at the convention which convenes on the 23rd of April. Delegates to the State Electrical Workers convention which precedes the state federation get-together by two days, will be our Business Manager Brother Sam Shannon and Brothers Felix Vines Sr., and Brother W. R. Houck our treasurer. The state federation gathering will see these three along with our local president E. C. Dierlein and your correspondent.

It looks like from here that the sugar mill that was to be built by the Henderson interest across the river from Mobile has come to a stand still, for the lack of money. But, I believe that it will be built at some later date.

The newest thing to come among us is the chemical plant that is going to be set up at McIntosh, Alabama a small sleepy community about 45 or 50 miles north north-east of Mobile. There is quite a bit of activity yet but the actual work hasn't as yet gotten under way. This plant will cost about \$10,000,000, but before it is finished and put into production it will cost much more. So Brothers please do not swamp us with telephone calls, letters and telegrams about this project. When it gets underway and if and when men are needed our business manager will issue calls for men who may be needed here. So please do not contact us until you are notified. Notification will come if necessary, in due time.

Well, Brothers and Sisters I hope that the good old Easter Bunny has



treated you as well as he did me. He really did empty his basket at my house. Maybe I was the last stop and he just left what he had left over at my house, for boys he really did pile it up. Everything imaginable in his line. So evidently he thought I was a pretty good guy. But, to me, it just goes to show you, folks, that the old Easter Bunny is easily fooled as I know I wasn't that good to be treated so wonderfully, by a wonderful little guy.

Well, friends as I close, I sincerely do wish that each of you and yours had a really eggy Easter, and that the little fellow made you feel that it is really worth it after all. And at the same time may you realize that, "Your Good Can Always Be Better, And Your Better Become Best."

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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## Local Clamps Down On Absentees

L. U. 551, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.—It was pretty lonesome at a couple of our meetings. Five or six of us showed up regularly and if a couple more of the boys came in we had enough for a quorum and had a meeting. If they didn't show, we went over and had a couple of beers and that was that.

This happened a couple of times before we began to get mad and began to think. What the hell was the matter? We knew all of these guys, worked with them, helped them in the tough spots and they were all good eggs. Why didn't they come around? Maybe the meetings were too dull. One of us got the idea of asking the local inspector to give a series of lectures on Code. He agreed to come. That was one step in the right direction.

Maybe they forget to come, another "regular" suggested. We went to work on that right away. "Forget, Uh uh! We won't let them." Couple of days before the meeting we mailed out cards. Borrowed a mimeograph and raked up enough money for a penny postal for each member. Night of the meeting each one of our committee took 20 names and called them on the phone, some of them long distance, but we called them. What we told them on the phone is probably a trade secret but I guess we have mentioned we were mad. Some got talked nice to. Others we said to get your boom-de-boom down here and meant, if you don't come out we'll come and get you.

We got 35 next meeting night!

Our first card read like this:

A lot of darned good men have put everything they hold honorable and good into our I.B.E.W. and

we now enjoy the benefits of their work in top wages and conditions. Honestly, now, how long since you have attended a meeting and helped carry on our tradition—the next meeting is *January 26. We want and need you.*

Next meeting we thanked the men who did come and asked the other men to come pretty please, like this:

Your presence at our last unit meeting helped strengthen our local. As you realize, everything we do to build our organization reflects in the personal and financial betterment of you and your family. Next unit meeting is *February 23.*

A meeting of your I.B.E.W. was held January 26th. We were very sorry you were not there. As you know, the financial welfare of you and your family is tied in with our joint endeavor. Next meeting is *February 23d.*

Please try to come. We need your help to do the job.

We had another 35 at that one—different faces. We celebrated this one with a beer bust and feed. After that meeting we sent everyone a little old postcard saying how everyone enjoyed the Code lecture, fraternity spirit, free beer and Dagwood sandwiches. The fellows that hadn't been there felt they had missed something.

This next meeting we are sending out something like this:

The other day a fellow we know answered an "ad" like this: WANTED—partner to invest \$100 in going business—profits \$104 per week—work 40 hours—overhead share \$8 per month.

He got the job. This fellow we know attends all the meetings of the firm because he wants to protect his investment and his profits. He does everything he can to keep his firm in business.

Next meeting of your I.B.E.W. Sonoma Unit is Friday March 23d. Bet we get a quorum!

MONTY HOSKIN, P. S.

(Editor's Note: It is interest and perseverance like this that builds a strong union. Keep up the good work fellows!)

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## Neighboring Locals Supply Employment

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA.—Greetings once again to all fellow members of Local 568. Since I am now working outside the jurisdiction of our local, I am unable to report on the happenings of our last regular meeting. However, I was asked by the gang down here with Local 773 in Windsor, Ontario, to remember them to all our Brothers

of 568 and those working with other locals as well.

Construction in the Montreal district is not able at the present to supply work to all our membership. However, thanks to our neighboring locals in Ontario, most of our Brothers are gainfully employed.

We have, at the last report, 30 members with Local 773 in Windsor and the gang down here wishes me to thank publicly Brother W. Head and the whole membership of Local 773 for the fine welcome and cooperative assistance given them both on the job and at their regular meetings.

Brother W. Chartier will be glad to hear, I am sure, that all the members of 568 here attend the meetings of Local Union 773 (as visitors, of course) which will prove beneficial to them when they come back to 568. It will also help to educate our younger Brothers in union matters and make them realize that the I.B.E.W. is really founded on brotherly love.

The Canadian Standards Association, which governs our Electrical Code, announced this week the formation of a special committee to deal with requests for permission to substitute materials used in approved electrical equipment. The reason for the formation of this committee is the increasing restrictions on the use of materials, vital to Canada's defense program. Looks like we'll get a code book made up entirely of amendments upon amendments relative to appendix, etc. How confusing can you get?

I am told that the new list of substitutes and regulations should be available around April 15, 1951, for all our Brothers.

Better send in that income tax report if you haven't already done so! The government has a very good memory.

So long for now. See you again next month.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

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## Line Work Is Heavy In Roanoke Vicinity

L. U. 637, ROANOKE, VA.—We have at this time 950 men employed in our line department. Two hundred twenty-five of these are from our local, the rest from locals from Tennessee, Illinois, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Indiana, North Carolina, Ohio and St. Louis, Missouri. This work covers 19 counties in Virginia and five in West Virginia. Our major line contractors are Hoosier Engineering Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Burgess-Ross from Abingdon, Virginia; Richardson Wayland, Roanoke, Virginia; Davis H. Elliott, Roanoke and also Bullinger Engineering.

The line work at present and com-



ing up in the near future is: a large substation at Saltville, Virginia; a \$1,000,000 substation near Cloverdale, Virginia in Botetourt County Cap. 30,000 K.V.A. transformer, circuit breakers and of steel structure; a steel tower job coming up in the future 100 miles from Roanoke, Virginia to Glen Lyn, Virginia; a large steel tower line from Switch-Back, West Virginia, to Kingsport, Tennessee, from Glen Lyn, Virginia, to Charleston, West Virginia, 132,000 volt line.

Just recently, we had a "wee" bit of trouble with the United Construction Workers as they tried to organize and take over all of our prime contractors. But with the help of Curly McMillan, International Representative, Rudy Atkinson, Charleston, West Virginia, and our Assistant Business Manager, A. H. Towaley, we overcame this and they are now working 100 percent I.B.E.W. and a signed working agreement with our local union.

Our inside wage negotiating committee is trying to reach an agreement with the local contractors but so far seem to be up against a blank wall. They have the idea that we don't have to eat anymore. We have been on a diet for quite a while. We would like to see a justified increase at this time. They have only offered us 10 cents per hour outside of Roanoke County, which would have the present scale of \$2.10 in effect in Roanoke and County. We can't see this at all, as we all know that living expenses are still soaring. We have not and will not accept such a proposal. We are asking for \$2.50 per hour and expect to get it or else continue on our diet.

Brother J. Toby Robinson says the inside work is good in this jurisdiction. The Radford Arsenal job is making progress and we have all we need on this job at the present time. Brother C. N. Albert, general foreman for Merritt-Chapman-Scott, at the General Chemical Plant, Pulaski, Virginia, says that job is progressing and it is a swell job. How do you like it, "Snake Eye?"

We extend our deepest sympathy to Brother M. H. Coon on the recent death of his wife.

This seems to take care of the Local 637 news for this time so will be with you again next month.

H. B. "PEE WEE" ATKINSON, P. S.

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## Work Prospects Good in Baytown

L. U. 644, BAYTOWN, TEXAS.—It has been called to the attention of the local that news items in the *Electrical Worker* from our local have been notably absent. As this negligence can be charged to my office,

a radical change is in order. Dear Brothers, this is going to hurt me more than you. I have never had any journalistic aspirations and feel at a loss to compete with the wonderful contributions from press secretaries of other locals. I enjoy reading them immensely. However, we have many reasons to be proud of our own local and I will try to bring these to the attention of our Brothers from time to time.

Since the first of the year, all of our members have been working and prospects for continued employment are good. We also have some good boys from Locals 527 and 390 helping us at present.

We are also enjoying very good relations with our employers and the other A.F. of L. crafts—conditions which we exert every effort to maintain without sacrificing our own interests or the interests of the I.B.E.W. While to bring these conditions about takes the concerted effort of each and every member of the local union, credit is also due our present Business Manager, Brother Harry M. Ralston, for the fine job he has done since taking over the office last July.

D. D. MILLARD, P. S.

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## Columbus to Honor 20- and 25-Year Men

L. U. 683, COLUMBUS, O.—I am of the opinion our local president should have a vacation in Key West, or else he is mad at me or the editor of the *JOURNAL*.

After all, one of the first requirements of a press secretary ought to be that he could write. Well, I have been able to write for a good many years, the only trouble being that I'm not able to read it three days later. But I always figure that the people I write to are smarter than I am, so I let them figure it out.

Was out of town a couple of years on a job. The first couple of weeks I wrote home to my wife. When I came home on weekends she would tell me what a wonderful letter she got from me, and then ask me to read it. After that I made my weekly contribution to the telephone company. Telephones are wonderful things. You don't have to spell the words.

The Ohio State Conference held their mid-winter meeting in Columbus on February 18th. The meeting was very well attended. There were delegates here from most of the locals throughout the state. Our International Vice President, Mr. Gordon Freeman, gave a very fine talk.

As for work here, at the present time it is not too good. We have quite a few men working out of town.

At our last regular meeting, a com-

mittee was appointed to arrange a dinner honoring our twenty- and twenty-five year members, at which time they will be presented with pins. Since the press secretary is one of the members to be so honored, I'll see that news of the event gets to the *JOURNAL*.

GEORGE DUNN, P. S.

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## Veteran Member Mourned by Local

L. U. 697, GARY AND HAMOND, IND.—It is with a feeling of sadness that I write of the death of one of our old time members. Brother Howard Sheely, age 75 years, suffered an internal hemorrhage while confined in a hospital in Michigan City, his home town, on March first.

Brother Sheely had been retired for several years and his health had been poor for a long time. Brother Sheely was the type of man of whom it was a pleasure and privilege to say, "He was my friend." He was a man of keen and versatile intellect, well versed on any subject and also an inventor, one of his patents being his adjustable wire reel for holding coils of wire while in the process of uncoiling. He was a deacon in the Michigan City Baptist church and a fine type of Christian gentleman of which there are too few in this troubled, so-called "civilization" of ours. How like a beacon this kind of man stands out in the crowd.

We old timers of Local Union 697 had the humble privilege of acting as pall bearers for our friend—Brothers F. Seliger, H. Van Sickle, G. Abbott, J. Carrouthers, G. Brewer and H. Feltwell. Other members of Local Union 697 were present at the funeral and also many members of the Michigan City local were in attendance.

On Thursday evening, February 22, Local Union 697 officials and members of the Electrical Contractors Association held the annual banquet and party for our graduating class of apprentices and for our cubs who are still in their training periods, and a fine group of boys they are!

The banquet was something to appreciate—huge steaks, frog legs, fried perch and chicken, with all the fine trimmings, composed the pieces des resistances.

A fine choral group furnished the musical program and few of us have ever heard a finer program.

We have held our first meeting in our fine new hall and I am sure that we all agree that it is a union home to be proud of. It is equipped with the best of furnishings. Our fine new offices and furniture are the latest and the best. A well equipped kitchen and social bar will be installed in the basement. As we are a socially minded



## Local Officials and Graduating Apprentices



Officials and graduating apprentices of L. U. 697, Gary and Hammond, Ind., (rear, left to right): P. Buerhle, vice chairman; W. Walton; J. Nichols; H. P. Hagberg, business agent; J. Hosler; D. Bittner; J. Knoth; W. Jurgens; A. St. Arnaud, president, Electrical Contractors Association. (Front, left to right): V. Seliger; C. Yeager; A. Johnson; K. Shepherd; W. Underwood; A. Jordan and R. McArdle. (Kneeling): James Russel, assistant business agent and J. R. Hagberg, chairman of Apprentices Standards Committee.

group and have an occasional get-together, these will be a great help.

We have a fine large stage in our auditorium and a loud speaking system, so the voices of our officers will be distinctly audible from any part of the room. The stage will be a great help when we put on our kids' Christmas party. It is equipped with a fine adjustable curtain. Our auditorium will seat about 500 people. I will try to have photos of our building soon, but there are none available yet.

Our Local Union 697 keggers are getting set for the Miami contest and are ready to take on all comers, according to Pete Graver, bowling secretary. Here are our bowling team scores, as of February 20:

	Won	Lost	Aver.
Sweeney Electric	46	29	769
Schreiber Electric	40	35	761
Krall Electric	39	36	762
Meade Electric	38	37	769
Hoeker Electric	37	38	780
Dooley-St. Arnaud Electric	37	38	777
Tri-City Electric	32	43	783
Continental Electric	31	44	769

High team three games: Meade Electric—3049.  
High team single game: Dooley-St. Arnaud—1103.

High individual three games: W. McBride—698.

High individual single game: E. Harwood—283.

Leading the league: C. O. Wilson—173, G. Kontol—173 and F. Elisher—172.

The news emanating from Washington nowadays makes interesting reading. Seems that if any pressure group wants a favor, they must come

across with a deep freezer, mink coat or dancing girls!

The Kefauver committee surely has dug into a smelly mess and has given the American people a Roman holiday of rotten politics and crime. It makes one wonder if we are not the biggest bunch of suckers on earth for putting up with such stuff. Why not change Uncle Sam to Uncle Sap?

Our work has slackened a little for a short time but we have a good industrial program ahead of us. The crazy winter that has tortured us so long will be over in a few weeks and we can again feel that life is worth living.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

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### Iowa Local Enjoys Full Employment

L. U. 735, BURLINGTON, IOWA—This is a good example of what can happen if you let your temper get away from you. Some time ago, after having absorbed about all I could stand of the malicious yapping of Westbrook Pegler, I let off steam by slamming a few very pointed and uncomplimentary remarks at his broad schnozzle, through one of our local newspapers. Incidentally, he always leads with his nose, so it wasn't

difficult to do, and the good editor was kind enough to publish my outburst in its entirety. I was amazed at the response. Letters, postcards and telephone calls followed for two weeks, from as far away as California. In all this the only adverse criticism I received was one letter. That writer was definitely a Pegler fan, but the crude manner in which he wrote and worded his letter graded his education and intelligence better than anyone else possibly could.

Well, so much for the preamble. After my blood pressure had about returned to normal, along came meeting night. When that session was ended I found myself elected press secretary of Local 735 with a batch of official stationery, stamps, etc., in my hand, and a lot of questions in my head. Now what had I sentenced myself to? So now after some time and prodding by some of the local Brothers, I'll try it once. Maybe they will shut up about it then.

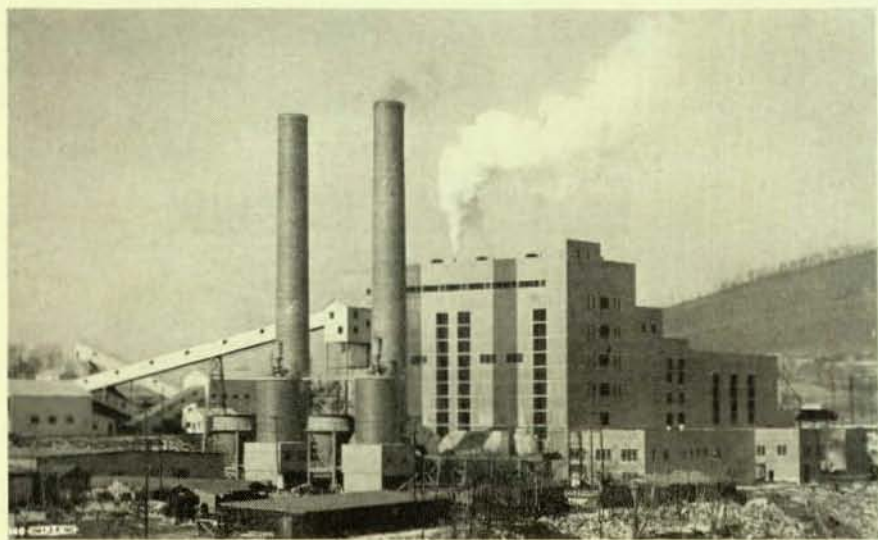
So far as the work situation is concerned, everything looks brighter around 735 than it has for some time. Everybody is working and with the new construction planned, or now under way we should do all right for some time to come. Brother Lewis, our business agent, has been working hard lining up local contractors and we believe his negotiations



## Many Locals Participate in Poplar Neck Project



Members of many locals (identified in accompanying article) participated in the establishment of the steam generating power plant of the Metropolitan Edison Company at Poplar Neck, Pennsylvania, shown below.



for a substantial increase in our hourly rate will soon be forthcoming. The increase in the cost of living the past few months demands it.

Brother Lewis has done a tremendous job of organizing in our jurisdiction, and our membership including utility and manufacturing locals, now numbers well over 900. Believe me Brothers, serving that many members in this wide territory, alone, doesn't leave him any "time on his hands."

There is one thing I wish to beef about, not only to my own local Brothers, but to those all over the nation as well. We are sound asleep, too comfortable, or too indifferent to guard the rights and privileges we now have. They took many years of toil and sacrifice to obtain, yet far too many of us sit carelessly by without even a thought of the fact that they are being taken away from us. Those in a position to know tell us

that if 75 percent of the members of organized labor would support financially Labor's League for Political Education and vote for their own interests on election day, we could throw out the Taft-Hartley law and the vicious state anti-labor laws that are throttling our progress, and do it thumbs down without a struggle. Is that a high price to pay to protect your future? Let's use our strength while we still have it instead of screaming when it's too late. Think it over, Brothers, I'm not talking to some one else—I'm yapping at every last one of you. "I've done my part" you say? That's fine, but you are not nearly done at that. Put the pressure on the others that haven't. If we will do that we will accomplish something. Think it over, talk it up, and DO IT NOW!

The Taft-Hartley law is bad enough, but when you're saddled with

state laws such as we have here in Iowa, it will come closer home to you. Don't worry, you will be soon enough if we don't WAKE UP!

Since I don't have too much news of interest to members of other locals at this time, I'll let it go at that and try a little harder on the next. Now maybe Brothers Ralph Pierce and Cliff Brunk can go to bed and get some sleep.

HARRY O. (PAT) PATTERSON, P. S.

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### Progress of Credit Union Reported

**L. U. 743, READING, PA.**—The last time Local 743 was heard from in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*, was in the December issue. We will endeavor to inform those who will peruse this, of our recent operations. The credit union which was organized recently by members of our local union will be a welcome service. The interest it has aroused, assures financial assistance, to a certain extent, which is available to all credit union members. Opportunity to save systematically and be eligible for loans, are the advantageous features which are wholeheartedly endorsed by almost 100 percent of the members of L. U. 743. It is necessary at this time, to mention the fact, that without a progressive group of officers, our credit union would not have succeeded as well as it has.

Brother Frank Hittner, our business agent has completed negotiations and signed new agreements with the contractors in our jurisdiction, which has increased our rate 10 cents per hour, from January 1st, 1951. An additional 10 cents per hour will be



added to our rate, beginning April 1st, 1951. Through these negotiations our current rate, as of April 1st, will be \$2.57½ per hour.

These two rate increases were agreed upon between representatives of the local contractors and the wage negotiating committee of L. U. 743. The problems of both sides were discussed and amiably settled. A well deserved vote of thanks is in order, for the splendid and hard work which our committee representing L. U. 743 has performed. To Brother Russel Ludwig, Ray Seltzer, and business agent Frank Hittner, we say "Thanks, Brothers."

Since members of our I.B.E.W. L. U. 743 Bowling Team has been sporting their new green and gold shirts, they are "kegling" like demons. Captain Ira Derr is hoping their records this season will warrant them a chance to show their skill in the 8th I.B.E.W. Handicap Tournament, in 1952. Brother Charlie "Big Heart" Nye has promised a sponsor who would be generous enough to back the team in next year's I.B.E.W. bowling tournament. Endorsements and boosters of Brother Nye's type are rare and far in between. Actions of that nature will spark the team with enthusiasm.

The suggestion in a recent issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL in "Local Lines," that pictures of L. U. officers be sent to some members to acquaint them with what they look like was a good one. It has been pretty hard to get some of the "crest riders" to attend meetings. We sanction all ideas and suggestions that will boost the attendance of all regular meetings.

Brother Tschudy who is chairman of the entertainment committee, promises us an affair which will be a "humdinger." The date has been set for April 14th. The wives, sisters and lady friends of the Brother members are all atwitter in contemplation of an evening of mirth and entertainment. This is one affair which the ladies look forward to and let their hair down. Brother Tschudy the burden rests upon your shoulders. Brothers "Chock" Rhodes, "Power Plant" Pyle and your other committee assistants, do your stuff.

We take this opportunity to thank the Brothers who have helped us with the completion of the job pictured as of this issue. The traveling Brothers and neighboring locals made this completion possible. Work on the second of the 75,000 G.E. generating units will soon be completed.

Members at site of Metropolitan Edison Company, Titus Plant, are identified as follows:

1st row: Ware, Local 637; Lavore, 296; M. Harron, 686; H. Rhodes, steward, 743; Bedford, 743; Popp, 743; Moyer, foreman, 743; Jones, 361; Diehl, 743; Dunlap, 367; Groh, fore-

## State-Wide Safety Meetings Held



C. W. Parker, recording secretary of L. U. 780, Columbus, Ga., is shown addressing a LaGrange, Ga., line crew as part of the company-sponsored safety meetings held recently throughout the state.

man, 743; Kaminski, 743; W. Rhodes, foreman, 743; Dauksis, 743; Seltzer, general foreman, 743; Fish, 367; Schoenig, foreman, 743; Novack, 743; Ludwig, foreman, 743; Baer, foreman, 743; Berryman, 367; D. Greis Jr., 686; Alfano, 743; Riley, 163; Peterson, foreman, 743; Martin, 367; Hawk, 743; Sattersahn, 361; Burke, 163.

2nd row: Gray, 163; Altenderfer, 743; Hymes, 743; Harbster, 743; Reider, 743; Schumacher, 743; M. Peterson, 902; Zerby, 686; Dobbins, 743; Tschudy, 743; Kieffer, 743; DeMaria, welder; Maginnis, 743; J. Harron, 686; G. Eagle, 743; Derr, 743; Molloy, 367; Koch, 743; Quirk, 686; Hollinger, 743; High, 743; Leibold, 743; Miller, 1271; Dumble, 163; Hepner, 400.

3rd row: Woormer, time-keeper; Burkholder, 743; Delong, foreman, 743; Winters, 743; Howresko, 743; Leshner, 743; Cheripka, 743; Nye, 743; Noll, 743; Panepinto, 743; Balsbaugh, 743; G. Harron, 686; Heckman, 743; Hendricks, 361; Buckwalter, 743; Howard, 743; Jarmoska, 743; D. Greis Sr., 686; Pierce, 460; Scott, 342; Howie, 624; Shaner, 743; McClelland, 760; Young, 610; Swift, 46; Remy, 1531; McLaughlin, 361; Cooksey, 508; Fredrickson, superintendent, 361; Gammel, 743; Hittner, business agent, 743; Ladonowski, 743.

4th row: Pfautz, 743; Sheridan, 163; Campbell, 1245; Coleman, 606; Rawlins, 902; MacLean, foreman, 743; Lakatos, 361; Partain, 908; Fuller, 743; Priola, 136; Cummings, 743; Skusa, foreman, 743; J. Gordon Jr., 743; Stanley, 229; Pracine, 686; Goodman, 686; Rudnicki, 743; J. Gordon Sr., 743; Krick, 743; Deeds, foreman, 743.

JOSEPH J. JARMOSKA, P. S.

## Local Officials Lead Safety Meetings

L. U. 780, COLUMBUS, GA.—The Georgia Power Company has always shown a keen interest in the welfare of its employees and has done an outstanding job in the promotion of safe working conditions. Therefore, when officials of L. U. 780, I.B.E.W. were invited to conduct a series of company-sponsored safety meetings recently, they accepted with enthusiasm.

Mr. Arnold G. Kennedy, business agent of L. U. 780, began his talk by building up a hypothetical story which revolved around a typical line crew. The story dealt with a young lineman who was seriously injured as the result of some innocent (so the perpetrator thought) horseplay at the hands of a fellow worker. He narrated the resulting direct and indirect costs, inconveniences, discomforts, physical suffering, mental anguish, and loss of production which were experienced by the injured,



A LaGrange, Ga., line crew hears additional pointers on safety from Arnold G. Kennedy, business manager of L. U. 780, in a series sponsored by the Georgia Power Company.



## Apprentices Honored at Barbecue



Among the officers and apprentices who participated in the presentation of certificates from L. U. 835, Jackson, Tenn., were (left to right, top row): R. O. Clower, representative of the U. S. Dept. of Labor; C. F. Boone, president; Charles Bryan, instructor; Bob Russell, James Rushing and Bert Hooper, committee. (Left to right, front row): T. H. Payne, international representative; Robert Horner; Milbron Cupples and Rex Beech.

members of his family and the company due to the supposedly innocent fun. He also talked on the responsibility of a workman, as a member of an A.F. of L. union, to improve his knowledge and ability in his chosen field of work.

Mr. Charles W. Parker, recording secretary of L. U. 780, spoke on the attitude a union member should assume toward his employer and the duty of a union member in the proper training and development of the apprentices, with whom he works, in good craftsmanship and safety. He reminded the groups that one of the great values of organized labor has been expert craftsmanship and stated that that asset would not be sacrificed by supporting a member in securing

his job if he was found to be an unsafe or undependable workman.

Mr. Hubert Scott, President of L. U. 780, talked of the importance of maintaining congenial relations between the union and the company. He cited the immense benefits members had received in the past as a result of these good relations. He recalled that Georgia Power Company has been rare in that it is one of the few companies in which safe working conditions have not had to be bargained for.

Members of the groups showed a great deal of pleasure in this program and were impressed by the close parallel of interest shown to exist between company and union.

A. J. HEARN, P. S.

## Apprentice Lineman Gets Certificate



Milbron Cupples, graduate apprentice lineman of L. U. 835, Jackson, Tenn., is shown receiving his certificate from R. O. Clower, representative of the U.S. Dept. of Labor. (Left to right): C. F. Boone, local president; Mr. Clower; T. H. Payne, International representative; Mr. Cupples and Charles Bryan.

## Apprentices Feted At Local Barbecue

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—Nine apprentices were honored here at the annual barbecue of the local union on Friday night, February 23. They were issued certificates by the Bureau of Apprenticeship, U.S. Department of Labor, for having completed the prescribed term of apprenticeship under standards registered by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship. Those receiving the certificates were Rex Beech, Milbron Cupples, Floyd Gerhardt, Robert Horner, William Hutchinson, Rady Maners, James Rushing, Richard Temple and Marvin Willoughby.

The electricians' joint apprenticeship program was started in 1946 with the help of R. O. Clower, Jr., representative of the U.S. Department of Labor.

We were honored to have T. H. Payne from the International staff of Chattanooga. We are proud of Brother Payne and the fine work he is doing.

One hundred seventy-five guests enjoyed the barbecue. The members who weren't there missed a good dinner. Sorry our Business Manager, Ed Nichols and Curtis McMillan, who are on the Apprenticeship Committee, were unable to attend.

I want to urge all members to attend their regular meetings.

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

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## Tribute to Members Now in Armed Forces

L. U. 934, KINGSPORT, TENN.—Of course, by the time you good Brothers read this greeting from L. U. 934, May Day will be history again. History is being made every day though, so it should be a very common term in expressing the happenings of this old world of ours today. I would like to take this opportunity to assure all the I.B.E.W. members who are now serving us in the armed forces, that we have not forgotten them and that we are justly proud that we may again in the near future (we sincerely hope) welcome them all back into the active ranks of our organization. On Memorial Day, May 30, we have the annual opportunity to honor those whom we cannot welcome back personally. The wonderful job they are doing and have done for us and the world is beyond the words of gratitude that this writer can express.

Should you happen into our office any day now, it would seem to be similar to the common bee hive, in a sense, because the activity there these days is really something terrific.

To all the new members we have



initiated during the last few months, we wish to extend a most hearty and welcome invitation to each of you to contribute anything you may wish in order to make this article in your JOURNAL more interesting to our readers.

In closing this little gossip for May, may I remind all you Brothers that Sunday, May 13th is Mothers' Day. You know, she wouldn't object if you just said "Hi Mom, Happy Mothers' Day" and handed her a box of candy or a little bunch of posies. God bless them all, wherever they are.

RALPH W. WALLIN, P. S.

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## Court Decision Sets Significant Precedent

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—The latter part of February the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision ruling that the Wisconsin Public Utility Anti-Strike Law was unconstitutional. This decision removes (from the statutes) one of the most dangerous laws that the State of Wisconsin or any other state has had on its books. This decision also provides the basis for the removal of similar laws in other states. We have been operating since 1947 under this law in Wisconsin and since 1947 we have spent thousands of dollars from our local treasury directly because of the law, and in addition our members have suffered loss of untold amounts because of the anti-labor action of the law.

Our adverse experience under the law leads us to give a prayer of thankfulness that the law no longer exists, and we want to advise all of our Brother members in other states to be constantly on the alert to oppose passage of any similar law in their state.

As much as we disagree and dislike Senator Taft we do have to give him credit for a very intelligent analysis of compulsory arbitration anti-strike laws for utility employees. We herewith quote statements made by Senator Taft in 1947 during discussion of various amendments to the Taft-Hartley Law:

"But if we impose compulsory arbitration, or if we give the Government power to fix wages at which men must work for another year or for two years to come, I do not see how in the end we can escape a collective economy. If we give the Government power to fix wages, I do not see how we can take from the Government the power to fix prices; and if the Government fixes wages and prices, we soon reach the point where all industry is under Government control, and finally there is a complete socialization of our economy.

## Distinguished Guest at Local Meetings



M. F. Darling, president and business manager of L. U. 1031, Chicago, (center) is shown greeting Chicago's Mayor Martin H. Kennelly (right), a frequent visitor at the regular monthly meetings of the local.

"It is suggested that we might do so in the case of public utilities; and I suppose the argument is stronger there, because we fix the rates of public utilities, and we might, I suppose, fix the wages of public-utility workers. Yet we have hesitated to embark even on that course, because if we once begin a process of the Government fixing wages, it must end in more and more wage fixing and finally Government price fixing. It may be a popular thing to do. Today people seem to think that all that it is necessary to do is to forbid strikes, fix wages, and compel men to continue working, without consideration of the human and constitutional problems involved in that process.

"If we begin with public utilities, it will be said that coal and steel are just as important as public utilities. I do not know where we could draw the line. So far as the bill is concerned, we have proceeded on the theory that there is a right to strike and that labor peace must be based on free collective bargaining. We have done nothing to outlaw strikes for basic wages, hours, and working conditions after proper opportunity for mediation.

\* \* \*

"We did not feel that we should put into the law, as a part of the collective-bargaining machinery, an ultimate resort to compulsory arbitration, or to seizure, or to any other action. We feel that it would interfere with the whole process of collective bargaining. If such a remedy is available as a routine remedy, there will always be pressure to resort to it by whichever party thinks it will receive better

treatment through such a process than it would receive in collective bargaining, and it will back out of collective bargaining. It will not make a bonafide attempt to settle if it thinks it will receive a better deal under the final arbitration which may be provided."

It has been our experience that the predictions that Taft made in the above statements were nearly 100 percent accurate, especially the statement to the effect that a compulsory arbitration law would result in the breakdown of true collective bargaining.

I sincerely hope that every member of the I.B.E.W. is on the alert and will fight any future enactment of any similar law.

CLIFFORD S. ELLIOTT, F. S. and P. S.

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## President Earns High Praise from Local

L. U. 1031, CHICAGO, ILL.—Seven years ago great things started at Local 1031. At the March meeting of that year, the membership chose an energetic man with determination and foresight to be their business manager. At that meeting, Frank Darling assumed office of an organization of 2,000 people working in plants manufacturing radios and radio parts. At that time, this was one of the lowest paying industries in Chicago. It was his ambition to have Local 1031 be one of the strongest and best locals in the Brotherhood.

As a result of an intensive organizational campaign, many plants have become organized under the banner of the I.B.E.W. Those who have become members during this period





Ben Blue, radio, night club and movie star is shown with a member of his company which entertained at the March meeting of L. U. 1031, as part of the regular entertainment program inaugurated by President Darling.

know what has been done by Local 1031 and its officers under Brother Darling's leadership. Today, this determination and foresight has become a reality. Because of his drive and the confidence of the membership in his ability, there are now 23,000 members in Local 1031. The desire to constantly make improvements has brought about contracts which provide real seniority rights, liberal vacation plans, paid holidays, a grievance machinery manned by a staff of 250 stewards and a staff of business representatives, and a life, health and accident insurance plan which is second to none. Working conditions in Local 1031 plants, and wages paid to its members are now the envy of workers in unorganized shops as well as other industries.

In order to have the members maintain an interest in union activities, Brother Darling inaugurated an entertainment program five years ago. With such outstanding acts as Ben Blue and Company, which headlined the entertainment at the March meeting, and Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis, which are scheduled for the April Meeting, there has been a tremendous increase in attendance. The group is looking forward to the May Meeting when Ted Lewis and his orchestra will be the feature attraction. Approximately 3,000 members now attend monthly meetings regularly at union headquarters. The building, which houses union headquarters, is valued at half a million dollars and is owned and operated for and by Local 1031. Yes, all this and more has been accomplished by a man with energy, determination and courage.

The March meeting of Local 1031, therefore, was a double anniversary; seven years of expanding until today it is the largest local union in the Midwest, and five years of entertainment at meetings to bring about regular attendance at meetings. For that reason, the members banded together with leaders of labor, industry and government on March 2nd to cele-

brate the progress of Local 1031 and to wish years of success and health to a great leader, M. F. Darling, president and business manager of Local 1031, I.B.E.W.

RAY J. ZACHARSKI, B. R.

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## Local Dedicates Ultra-Modern Home

L. U. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The night of March 10, 1951 was indeed a memorable occasion for the membership of L. U. 1141, for members, their families, and a host of friends were present for dedication ceremonies unclanking a 15-year dream in the form of our new \$50,000 ultra-modern home.

The new building is a one-story structure, 93 by 42 feet, of reinforced concrete, shale block construction, with adequate parking facilities in the rear. The general office section is spacious with emphasis placed on the utility of natural light and ventilation. The auditorium seats 200, occupying the east wing, and separated from the general offices by a T-shaped corridor. The basement section houses heating plants and recreation facilities for the membership and families. The interior is uniquely decorated in a scheme of colors which blend to stimulate a feeling of hospitality and friendliness. Architecturally, the new structure reflects the utmost in qualities of beauty and durability.

Among those present were Vice President Ingram, members of his staff, and business managers from various local unions in this vicinity. Ben Wear, N.E.C.A. Chapter Secretary, John Shawver and Pat Murphy, McEldowney Electric, Ray and Carol Boyington, Boyington Electric, Mike Behringer, EEE Electric, Charles Hunt, Hunt Electric, C. H. Higgins, Higgins Neon, and many others to whom the writer will apologize for omitting, in deference to memory, were among the contractors attending.

The evening started off with a floor show that provided 45 minutes of lively entertainment. The youngsters attending divided their interest between a Hopalong Cassidy thriller, in progress in another section of the building, while sneaking an occasional peek in at the magician plucking bouquets from ethereal nothingness in the main auditorium.

Appropriate introductions followed the show, and Vice President Ingram spoke briefly, tracing organized labor's progress during the past quarter century. Having disposed of, with due amenity, those formalities befitting the official rank, a four-piece string band pooled its notes and came up with the "Tennessee Waltz." Fun was the general order of the evening and everyone seemed to en-

joy himself immensely. Coffee, cookies, and cold drinks were served to all. From here on it was anybody's show. Dancers took to the floor, some waltzed, some square-danced; courage locked arms with timidity in brave effort to keep in step with the changing tempo of the music, while sidewalk superintendents lined the walls to offer a bit of advice now and then. Festivities continued into the late hours, when, two by two, tired and aching feet reluctantly shuffled homeward.

L. U. 1141 was chartered in 1921 by inside wiremen, members of L. U. 155, now consolidated with 1141. In years gone by, outlying cities, viz., Ardmore, Chickasha, Enid, and Shawnee were chartered under L. U. numbers 391, 460, 936, and 48 respectively, all members now of L. U. 1141. Some old timers will be interested to know that Executive Council Secretary H. H. Broach once worked in these jurisdictions.

From the inception of L. U. 1141, to the recent ceremonies dedicating our new home for the future, represents a 30-year period of storms of adversity and constant struggle. The older members of L. U. 1141 will bear witness to this statement, and to them go our deepest appreciation and respect for their long and valiant effort which has secured conditions far removed from that day.

The achievement of this project represents more than just another new building to be added to the many I.B.E.W. halls that span the nation. True, it speaks well for the membership of L. U. 1141, but it also speaks most impressively for the organization as a whole, or for all organized labor for that matter. For it stands a symbol of economic thrift and indestructible determination by the workers of this nation to continue to forge and to preserve a still higher standard of economic security and human dignity for themselves, their children, and their children's children. Organized labor is built upon more than mere principle. In essence, it found its framework among the tragic furrows of human bondage, and, through inadvertently whelped by the industrial giant of utter selfishness, it, nevertheless, lived to become the legitimate offspring of democracy, and, as such, is an indestructible, therefore, permanent member of the American Way. And to this truth, posterity will bear witness, for she will not be denied her rightful heritage.

Finally, to the building committee is due the laurel wreath for a fine effort. The members are: H. C. Wilmoth, our president; Tom Wilcox, vice president; Tom M. Rushing, business manager; O. O. Pennington, financial secretary; Ted Oney, recording secretary; Emerson A. Keman,



secretary Executive Board; H. M. Duke, Executive Board; and J. G. Williamson, charter member and former president. To each of you, "Our Thanks," for a job well done.

WATLER CHEATHAM, S. C.

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## Bitter Strike Won By Texas Local

L. U. 1176, DALLAS, TEX.—This is our first time to write but many of your readers can remember us from 1950. We want to begin this letter by saying 1951 looks a lot brighter for us battery workers than 1950 was.

I'll review for each of you readers a little bit of what happened to us in 1950. The company locked us out March 24, 1950 and we were out until June 24, 1950. We went back to work for three weeks and then we were forced to go out on strike. This lasted until September 11, 1950. So you can see we were off work for almost five months.

We tried to come to some kind of agreement with the company but no success. They only offered us five cents which we refused. During our lockout they only hired a few people to take our places. But during the strike they hired somewhere around three or four hundred. They had a quick turn-over of laborers. Some just didn't like the work, and some just got afraid of crossing the picket line. These people were promised steady jobs and they were told that Local 1176 members were gone for good.

The International came to our assistance and at long last we finally won the long hard battle. We received wages averaging 32 cents plus fringe benefits, also a better deal on our insurance.

The company has much more respect for us than before for they know now that Local Union 1176 members can and will stick together. We never had one member of our local to cross our picket lines and go back to work.

We want to take this means of thanking each and every local that helped us during our struggle. We also want to thank the International officers and members who stuck by us faithfully to the end.

J. A. MORRISON, P. S.

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## Reports Progress at Coast Guard Yard

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.—And now, my good friends and co-workers, I would like to quote again, "In the spring a young man's fancy turns to ????" Oh, well, what's the difference, just as long as spring is here, and in all its glory. What could be more invigorating than spring moon-

## New Home for Oklahoma Local



The ultra-modern new home of Local 1141, Oklahoma City, Okla., (above) was recently dedicated due to the efforts of the officers pictured below. (Left to right): T. E. Lively, assistant business manager and George Shaul, business manager, both of Local 584, Tulsa; Tom M. Rushing, business manager, Local 1141; International Representative W. C. Tarvin; Vice President W. L. Ingram; C. C. Mitchel, business manager, L. U. 590, Lawton; President H. C. Wilmoth, L. U. 1141; Lloyd Thomas, business manager, L. U. 681, Wichita Falls and International Representative A. E. Edwards.



light or an early sunrise? When you can inhale deeply of the clean air washed by the morning dew, it really makes everyone feel like prancing about and shouting *tra-la-la*.

Now with the present situation at the Coast Guard Yard, I can report as before—progress, and hope it continues, as the work program is really filling up, and just think, it is really less than 60 days to go before the present fiscal year ends. Your Scribe feels that a great improvement has taken place at the Yard. With all the work mapped out, more members join up with the I.B.E.W. So let's continue with this fine work of progress. Those of us who are working on construction for various contractors are doing not too badly. And Yours

Truly can honestly report that work will be plentiful for all those who are interested in *work*. Your Scribe has been around a bit in the past few years.

And now for our *Here, There and Everywhere* department. By the way, our entertainment committee has made arrangements for an oyster roast to be held on Saturday, March 31st, 1951 at Brother McMullen's shore home, at White Hall Beach, Maryland. According to the returns, a large turnout is expected, and Yours Truly is all set to go with his camera, a supply of flash bulbs and a pen full of ink, so let's hope the weather will be in our favor. Will try to put all the details in the next issue, if possible.



At present, Your Scribe is working on a job that has a good crowd of swell fellows, Yessiree, every one of them. After they find out that I'm press secretary of 1383, they corner me and ask "What must a fellow do to get his name mentioned in the *Electrical Worker's Journal*?" "Well," I replied, "the only thing he can do is to become press secretary of his or any local union." See what I mean? I have another request and that is for dog-fanciers. Anyone interested in training their pets can really gain some educational points from Brother William Gephart, my co-worker, who really brought home quite a few trophies, and all the trimmings that go with them.

And now I must complete this report and see you next month.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

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## Massachusetts Local Wins Wage Boost

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—Although of late work has seemed to be rather slow there have been no lay offs and now steel seems to be coming in each day and one of the ovens has been rebuilt, so we should be looking ahead to a good season of work.

We have received our nickel an hour raise retroactive to January 2nd and for the time everybody seems happy.

George Sayce had all of us puzzled lately when he was collecting corset steels. We believe he wanted them to reinforce his girdle but we haven't noticed any improvement in his figure. He could have been a life saver recently when one of our girls was obliged to take the afternoon off because her girdle refused to do what they are supposed to do.

Posted beside our time clock is a letter from Harold Sayce, who seems to be discouraged with military training. His address is there and it would certainly relieve his homesickness if we would each send him a card or a cheery letter.

Mary Hewins is a good sweeper. She uses her spare time as if she expected to live in the enamel room 24 hours a day.

It has been said that we should live each day as if it were to be our last. Better than that is seems, would be to live each day as if it were the first, and as though there was a possibility that we might come back this way and gather up the good or bad we have left along the way.

We haven't had any report from Eddie LeCain who has returned to work after two weeks which he planned to spend in Washington.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

## Death Claims for March 1951

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
1. O. (11)	Louis Heininger	1,000.00	77	Roy C. Coffman	150.00
1. O. (21)	Henry Arelsky	1,000.00	77	Duane Charles Hall	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Frederick Bartling	1,000.00	77	Theodore R. Hupp	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	David H. Burwell	1,000.00	77	Melvin Kirby	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Charles F. Droge	1,000.00	77	Dennis O. Robertson	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	John Joseph Lynch	1,000.00	84	Joseph A. Crusselle	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	St. Clair MacKay	1,000.00	84	Harold O. Douglas	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Zern Jacob Knobl	1,000.00	84	Fred L. Sewell	150.00
1. O. (21)	Victor Anderson	1,000.00	96	Arthur T. Martin	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Albert E. Avery	1,000.00	100	William E. Pontius	450.00
1. O. (21)	Charles H. Gehrke	1,000.00	103	J. J. Flanagan	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	James T. Wilson	1,000.00	107	John DeJager	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Ernest C. Bates	1,000.00	108	Robert O. Goode	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Willard H. Brocius	1,000.00	125	James T. Benoit	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Frank A. Frasl	150.00	127	Henry Herrema	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	W. R. Cook	1,000.00	129	Ira L. Whaley	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Thomas H. Edwards	1,000.00	134	Harold J. Brown	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Michael Hughes	1,000.00	134	G. T. Cricks	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Arthur Hewitt	1,000.00	134	James V. Everett	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	J. J. Driscoll	1,000.00	134	Harry Hoover	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Peter Gaughan	1,000.00	134	Newton Mosser	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Charles H. Sembach	1,000.00	134	Michael Owens	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Louis Wolff, Sr.	1,000.00	134	Samuel A. Weiberg	475.00
1. O. (21)	Joseph Roman Vance	1,000.00	150	A. L. Parker	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Cliff McClain	1,000.00	150	Ivor Row	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Albert H. Tiedale	1,000.00	160	Benjamin A. Fisk	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Oscar E. Spohn	1,000.00	177	George P. Harrison	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Theodore Evers	1,000.00	177	James Sutton	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Dayton E. Ives	1,000.00	180	John Leas	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	James A. McMorlie	1,000.00	211	Walter Cameron	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Roy L. Shippe	1,000.00	211	Oscar W. Seull	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	James Weisiger	1,000.00	214	William W. Graham	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	John A. Cotter	1,000.00	291	Jay Leavitt	300.00
1. O. (21)	Fay R. Todd	1,000.00	302	Bernard H. Guillems	825.00
1. O. (21)	Morton Bean	1,000.00	305	William J. Avery	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Lee Demier	1,000.00	309	Joseph E. Schmidt	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Fred W. Lyon	1,000.00	312	Clyde Livengood	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Edward Hollis	1,000.00	333	Edward M. Martin	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Joseph R. Sollars	475.00	340	Charles J. Tinker	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	John G. Walters	1,000.00	349	Erza V. Perival	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Joseph I. Hushion	1,000.00	349	Edward Elkins	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	H. E. Sheeley	1,000.00	353	Gerald R. Shattford	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	G. H. Collins	150.00	357	Theo H. Maris	825.00
1. O. (21)	William G. London	1,000.00	366	Wallace R. Johnson	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	James Reardon	1,000.00	378	Kenneth Harold Guenther	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Charles H. Young	1,000.00	380	Darwin E. Watts	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Joseph E. Louiseau	1,000.00	382	Joe M. Honeycutt	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Louise W. McCall	1,000.00	393	Oscar Olson	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	John Richardson	1,000.00	397	Stanley A. Conlthard	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Robert Sawyer	1,000.00	427	Oliver R. Vangeison	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Louis Lawson	1,000.00	428	Fred D. Lockwood	1,000.00
1. O. (21)	Trefle Gareau	1,000.00	441	D. W. Clark	150.00
1	Joseph D. Brockman	1,000.00	460	Will D. Wims	150.00
2	Arthur August Sand	1,000.00	465	Victor J. Kokotek	1,000.00
3	John F. Capen	1,000.00	471	Archie W. Slocum	1,000.00
3	Rene L. Cohelach	1,000.00	482	Edward V. Jones	300.00
3	Arthur T. Doue	825.00	483	Carroll L. Hill	1,000.00
3	Bernard Galin	1,000.00	494	Frank J. A. Fieting	1,000.00
3	John J. McCarthy	1,000.00	494	Cyril R. Herzog	475.00
3	Victoria Pachla	316.65	494	Walter C. Rhine	1,000.00
3	Giuseppe Scimeca	1,000.00	505	Raymond H. Ferrell	300.00
3	Emilio Scervani	150.00	524	Allan H. Nelson	1,000.00
3	John Anthony Smith	1,000.00	595	Claude M. Devoe	1,000.00
3	William Stern	150.00	602	William L. Jackson	300.00
3	Harry Zeklin	150.00	640	Robert L. Procter	800.00
6	John Baubank	1,000.00	655	Walker R. Adcock	1,000.00
6	Roy W. Holmquist	1,000.00	659	Harold A. Estes	300.00
6	Edward R. Kimber	1,000.00	682	Harry L. Wagner	300.00
6	Orlando C. Lewis	1,000.00	708	John E. Lindgren	1,000.00
9	William D. Mackie	1,000.00	710	William M. Laffavie	1,000.00
9	Cyril J. Quintan	1,000.00	772	Francis W. Earle	1,000.00
23	John A. Gschlecht	1,000.00	798	Alfred M. Sellers	1,000.00
28	Joseph T. Cole	1,000.00	814	Wilbur H. Hopkins	1,000.00
31	Ivan I. Gimble	1,000.00	817	Ernest J. Contier	1,000.00
31	Nels A. Swanson	1,000.00	859	John Jeavons	1,000.00
34	John H. Oltman	1,000.00	870	Edgar R. Sharon	1,000.00
46	Thomas G. Broden	1,000.00	873	Robert W. Woodward	1,000.00
46	Arthur F. Doll	1,000.00	881	Alfred J. Burkett	1,000.00
46	Roy J. McLay	600.68	952	C. C. Sprague	1,000.00
48	Calvin Phillips	650.00	954	Harry E. Farmer	1,000.00
48	Minor J. Welch	1,000.00	1024	Thomas J. Foley	1,000.00
51	Lloyd R. Turnbull	1,000.00	1141	Elwood D. Burton	1,000.00
59	Billy Wayne O'Dell	300.00	1320	John Henry Byron	1,000.00
65	Melvin R. Knoyle	1,000.00	1322	Joseph V. Ackler	1,000.00
66	George F. Bean	300.00	1392	Lester A. Hamm	1,000.00
66	Byno E. Davidson	1,000.00	1393	Clifford Russell	300.00
68	D. M. Whyte	1,000.00			
76	H. J. Powers	150.00			
			Total Claims paid		\$153,183.32

## Mike Fox Elected

(Continued from page 6)

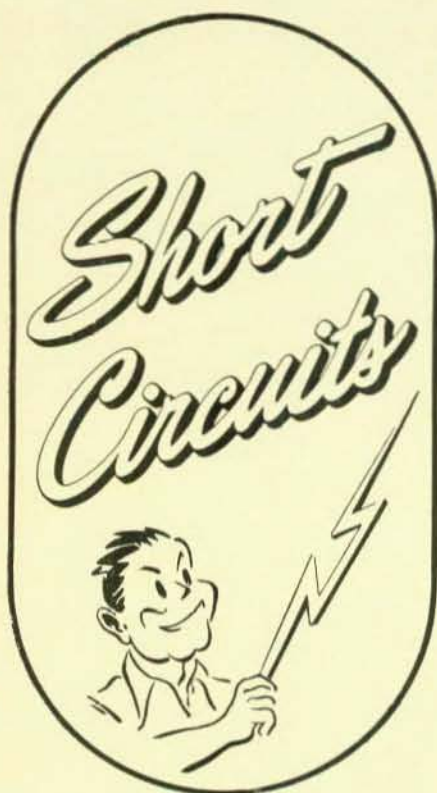
the I.B.E.W. in charge of rail affairs. Brother Duffy praised President Fox for having "brought real leadership to the department."

Bert M. Jewell, who served as president of the Railway Employees Department for 28 years before

taking a top post in the E.C.A. as labor adviser, appeared before the convention and received a rising ovation. Jewell presided during the nomination and election of officers.

The seven unions in the department are the I.B.E.W., Boiler-makers, Carmen, Blacksmiths, Firemen and Oilers, Sheet Metal Workers and Machinists.





#### The Lineman

A lineman comes home all weary and sore  
From a hard days work of eight hours or more.  
He has earned his money. We hear him say,  
"I think I'll take off now and hit the hay."

Then a storm comes up from out of the west  
To interfere with the lineman's rest.  
When the lightning flashes high o'er head,  
It fills his heart and soul with dread.

After the thunder has ceased and the lightning is past,  
We hear him murmur, "Now for some sleep at last."

Then at two a.m. the telephone rings.  
A voice is heard, which fairly sings...

"The lines are down. 'Course it's a heck of a night,  
But the town's all black, we've gotta have light."  
The lineman then leaves his comfy bed...

Goes out into a stormy night instead.

When there's line trouble in country or town  
There a faithful lineman will always be found.

Whether he's stringing wire o'er ground or pole,  
He's always playing a dangerous role.

Among treacherous wires the lineman works,  
Where death is near and danger lurks.

With naught to hold him to the pole in space  
But a pair of spurs and a belt at his waist.

If his belt should break or his spurs would slip,  
He knows darned well he's bound for a trip.

But he can take it and with a grin...  
A lineman never complains of the danger he's in.

By BYRENE MAE GUIBERSON,  
Wife of RICHARD B. GUIBERSON,  
F. S., Local Union 1245

\* \* \*

#### Inflation

Some day perhaps I'll croak at sea—  
They'll sew me in a sack:  
Grey sharks shall come to visit me  
And nibble on my back.

But better this would be by far  
Than spending my duration,  
And all my hard-earned chrome be-  
sides  
On nought but slow inflation.

TIFFANY  
Local Union 3

\* \* \*

#### True Blue—I.B.E.W.

'Twas far from home I stopped one day,  
Right at a factory gate,  
A stranger looking for a job,  
I was a little late.

The factory whistle blew just then,  
The men came out for home,  
I thought I'd ask some questions,  
For I came there all alone.

So when a husky guy came by,  
I asked him, with a grin,  
What chance for work that I might have  
If I could get within.

He looked me o'er, from head to foot,  
He said, "You look a mess.  
You look just like a railroad bum,  
And act a whole lot less."

And looking 'round, he saw my box  
Of tools, a settin' near.  
I.B.E.W. was on the lid,  
He gave a nasty sneer.

A lot of fellows gathered 'round,  
They seemed to think it fun,  
I didn't think that I should fight,  
And I didn't want to run.

The guy turned 'round, said to his friends,  
"Will you just have a look?  
I.B.E.W. on his box,  
Why, he's a dirty crook."

Right then I felt my neck swell up,  
My eyes were snappin' fire,  
I said to him, in fightin' tones,  
"You're just a dirty liar."

"I've took your cussin' and abuse  
Of personal regard,  
But now I'll fight, you can't insult  
My I.B.E.W. card."

A dozen hands soon grabbed me,  
And nodding to each other,  
Said, "That's the kind of men we want,  
You've got a job, my Brother."

Bewildered, like to understand  
This friendly-like ovation,  
They said to me, "You've stood the test,  
To back your obligation.

"We saw the emblem on your box,  
You have proved you don't deceive,  
Your union spirit is in your heart,  
And not a make believe."

UNCLE JIM, P. S.  
Local Union 317  
Huntington, W. Va.



"When you get that old, I guess you use any help you can get to climb."



## New Transmission Line to Be Rugged

A construction contract has been awarded for one of the country's toughest power transmission lines, capable of withstanding 60-mile-an-hour wind pressures and 20-below-zero temperatures on the 59 mile route over the Continental Divide between Gunnison and Salida, Colorado. Construction of the line will facilitate the delivery of Colorado-Big Thompson Project electricity to the city of Gunnison.

The 115-volt aluminum clad, steel-reinforced conductor cable will traverse some of the most rugged mountain terrain in the United States, and much of the construction will be in altitudes in excess of 10,000 feet.

The line, which will begin at a point about five miles west of the city of Salida, is designed for heavy loading conditions of one-half inch of ice and wind pressure of eight pounds per square foot at zero temperature, except for the 24 mile portion of the line above 8,500 feet over Monarch Pass (11,312 feet high). This section is designed for heavy loading condition of 1 1/4 inches of ice and a wind pressure of eight pounds per square foot at 20 degrees below zero.

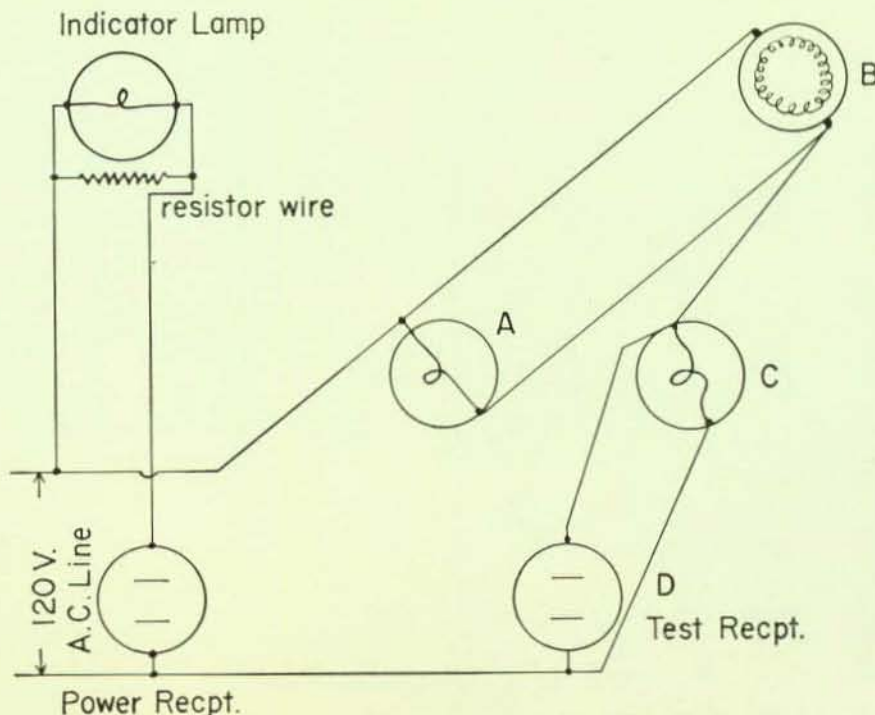
## Questions, Answers

(Continued from page 35)

pedances should be matched; but in this case the smaller transformers will have only (approx.) 1/4 of one percent less impedance than the larger transformers. In general this means the lower impedance transformers will hog the load, but assuming this power blank to be let's say 300 KVA (50+50+100+100) and your demand for power does not seriously exceed 300 K.V.A. for short periods, you'll find this set-up to be the answer to your problem.

F. ALBION YOUNG  
Local Union 501

Editor: Regarding test panels for small appliance work benches, let's keep it simple! We may want several or want it portable. The attached



sketch and explanation will make a cheap, small and fast operating board. You can also get a rough check of wattage on the tested circuit by changing the value of Resistance B to balance lights A and C. For instance, a heating pad can be successfully tested by using a 40 to 50 watt lamp globe at your resistance B.

CRAWFORD E. WILLIAMS  
Local Union 46

- A—7 1/2 watt Mazda bulb.
- B—Any screw based resistance unit such as cone type heater element.
- C—7 1/2 watt Mazda bulb.
- D—Any single gang receptacle in operation light C will burn at almost full brilliance whenever circuit is not used.

To use, simply plug appliance into plug D.

1. Open circuited,—Light C will show no change.
2. If resistance circuit,—Light A comes on at low brilliance and Light C drops to low brilliance.
3. If short circuited, Light C goes out and Light A burns at full brilliance.

In place of prods use Alligator clips on an extension cord and plug in at D.

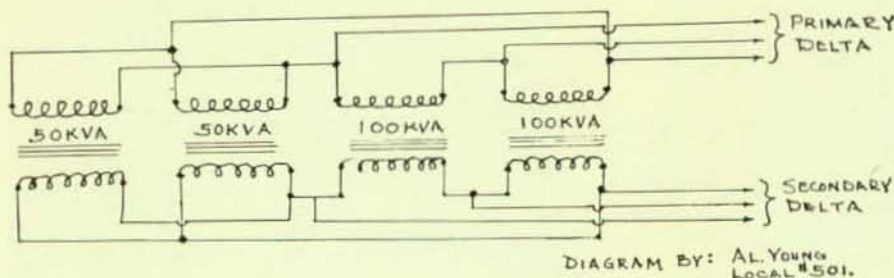


DIAGRAM BY: AL YOUNG  
LOCAL #501.

Drawing of F. A. Young, Local Union 501.

## William Green Is Honored by League

For his long and outstanding service to the American labor movement, President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has received the citation of the League for Industrial Democracy, whose honorary president is Dr. John Dewey, noted American philosopher and educator. The citation was presented by A. J. Hayes, president of the Machinists, at a luncheon in the Hotel Commodore, New York, on March 31.

President Green joined the Miners' Union over 60 years ago, and has been president of the A.F.L. for 27 years. The citation reads, in part, "Your tireless energy, your ever youthful spirit, and your deep devotion to the cause of freedom and human well-being, have won for you the love and esteem of the liberty-loving peoples of every land."

Others who received citations were Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, winner of the Nobel Prize and director of the Trusteeship Department of the United Nations; Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, and Dr. Selman A. Waksman, discoverer of streptomycin.





MISSING -- SEE IF YOU CAN COMPLETE THEM.

☆ South end ☆ lk art ☆



ammon  $\star$  Ko mo  $\star$  Mar



22 May ★ Tr & Ha t



# IN MEMORIAM

## Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

*"Lo, the gate swings wide at my knocking,  
Across endless reaches I see  
Lost friends with laughter come flocking  
To give a glad welcome to me  
Farewell, the maze has been threaded,  
This is the ending of strife;  
Say not that death should be dreaded—  
'Tis but the beginning of life."*

—WENONAH STEVENS ABBOTT

*Our Father in heaven, once more we record in sorrow, names of our Brother members who have passed on. We ask your merciful forgiveness of their failings. Be good to them dear Lord and take them into Thy house where they will know no toil or pain or sorrow but only the supreme joy of going home.*

*Bless their loved ones, Heavenly Father, and make them to know the wisdom of Thy choice and let them forget their sorrow in their trust and love of Thee.*

*And remember us too, Lord, guide and strengthen us. We want to do Thy will but we are weak and afraid. Give us Thy strength and Thy courage and help us to so live that when the time comes for us to join our Brothers who have gone before we shall not dread death but embrace it as "the beginning of life." Amen.*

**Herbert W. Schnitker, L. U. No. 28**  
Born February 15, 1905  
Initiated June 6, 1946 in L. U.  
No. 1094  
Died March 21, 1951

**Ivan I. Gimble, L. U. No. 31**  
Born February 12, 1901  
Initiated July 7, 1944  
Died March 3, 1951

**N. Arthur Swanson, L. U. No. 31**  
Born March 2, 1902  
Initiated March 13, 1934  
Died March 7, 1951

**John Oltman, L. U. No. 34**  
Born June 19, 1893  
Initiated June 13, 1918  
Died March 11, 1951

**Melvin R. Knoyle, L. U. No. 65**  
Born November 20, 1907  
Initiated July 24, 1936  
Died March 10, 1951

**Duncan M. Whyte, L. U. No. 68**  
Born March 24, 1890  
Initiated June 30, 1912  
Died March 14, 1951

**Charles Drury, L. U. No. 160**  
Born October 14, 1891  
Initiated March 23, 1937 in L. U.  
No. 292  
Died February 10, 1951

**Benjamin A. Fisk, L. U. No. 160**  
Born December 18, 1893  
Reinitiated March 18, 1940  
Died March 1, 1951

**Eugene R. Stroberger, L. U. No. 160**  
Born July 8, 1888  
Initiated March 23, 1937 in L. U.  
No. 292  
Died January 11, 1951

**James Sutton, L. U. No. 177**  
Born December 24, 1895  
Reinitiated May 18, 1937  
Died March 6, 1951

**Bernard H. Guillems, L. U. No. 302**  
Born July 17, 1908  
Initiated March 23, 1943 in L. U.  
No. 48  
Died March 5, 1951

**Fred J. Krick, L. U. No. 309**  
Born 1884  
Initiated March 31, 1939  
Died March 16, 1951

**Albert G. DePew, L. U. No. 349**  
Born April 12, 1912  
Reinitiated August 16, 1946  
Died March 10, 1951

**James McMordie, L. U. No. 353**  
Initiated May 6, 1926  
Died February 17, 1951

**Fred D. Lockwood, L. U. No. 428**  
Born June 22, 1925  
Initiated November 5, 1942  
Died March 12, 1951

**Victor J. Kokotek, L. U. No. 465**  
Born December 24, 1899  
Initiated December 2, 1937  
Died February 19, 1951

**Rollin L. Biscobing, L. U. No. 494**  
Born July 14, 1925  
Initiated September 25, 1947  
Died August 9, 1950

**William L. Jackson, L. U. No. 602**  
Born July 15, 1919  
Initiated October 20, 1949  
Died February 28, 1951

**L. W. McCall, L. U. No. 734**  
Initiated January 7, 1926  
Died February 6, 1951

**Moody L. Griffin, L. U. No. 780**  
Born April 9, 1909  
Initiated February 20, 1942  
Died January 17, 1951

**John Richardson, L. U. No. 780**  
Born May 8, 1899  
Initiated February 7, 1941  
Died January 13, 1951

**George Nesmith, L. U. No. 780**  
Born August 25, 1927  
Initiated March 5, 1948  
Died October 3, 1950

**Frank P. Denton, L. U. No. 913**  
Born May 2, 1888  
Initiated August 13, 1946  
Died February 15, 1951

**Hartwick Bye, L. U. No. 1031**  
Initiated May 5, 1943  
Died February 10, 1951

**John K. Ostrowski, L. U. No. 1031**  
Born August 7, 1895  
Initiated March 1, 1944  
Died February 14, 1951

**Florence Sievert, L. U. No. 1031**  
Born May 14, 1900  
Initiated January 8, 1943  
Died February 12, 1951

**Edeas Bourassa, L. U. No. 1098**  
Born August 6, 1893  
Reinitiated April 18, 1947  
Died February 12, 1951

**Robert C. Wolford, L. U. No. 1125**  
Born July 17, 1907  
Reinitiated December 19, 1940  
Died March 3, 1951

**John Oder, L. U. No. 1245**  
Born February 25, 1896  
Initiated August 1, 1943  
Died March, 1951

**Vincent J. Stengel, L. U. No. 1245**  
Born May 9, 1923  
Initiated April 1, 1947  
Died March 1951





HEAVY 10 KT. GOLD RING  
PRICE \$20.00



10 KT. GOLD RING  
PRICE \$12.00



10 KT. GOLD DIAMOND SHAPE EMBLEM  
GOLD FILLED TIE SLIDE—PRICE \$4.00



10 KT. GOLD EMBLEM ROLLED GOLD  
CHAIN TIE CLASP—PRICE \$4.50

- |  |        |
|--|--------|
| No. 1—Gold Filled Emblem<br>Gilt Tie Clasp.....                                    | \$1.00 |
| No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel<br>Button.....   | 1.50   |
| No. 3—Gold Rolled Pin.....   | .75    |
| No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel<br>Button.....   | 1.75   |
| No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel<br>Button.....   | 2.00   |
| No. 8—Tie Slide (Shown).....   | 4.00   |
| No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring*.....  | 12.00  |
| No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge<br>of Honor.....  | 2.50   |
| (5, 10, 15, 20, 25<br>30, 35, 40 and 45<br>years)                                  |        |
| This item is also available<br>in a pin for 5, 10, 15, 20,<br>25 and 30 years..... | 2.50   |
| No. 12—Tie Clasp (Shown).....  | 4.50   |
| No. 13—Gold Plated Auxil-<br>iary Pin (for ladies).....                            | .50    |
| No. 15—Heavy 10 kt. Gold<br>Ring*.....   | 20.00  |

*Jewelry not sent C.O.D.*

\* Rings furnished only in sizes 9,  
9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½.

Metal Labels, \$3.75 per 100.

Jewelry sold to residents of the District of  
Columbia is subject to the 2 percent  
sales tax.

Show Pride in Your Union . . . . .

*Wear* **UNION JEWELRY**

### ORDER BLANK

J. SCOTT MILNE

1200 - 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Enclosed find my check (or money order) for \$..... for:

No. Desired	Item Number	Description	Price
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

My ring size is: ☐ (if ring is ordered) Total \$.....

Name..... Card No.....

Address.....

Local Union No.....

The above-listed articles will be supplied only when the proper amount has been remitted.  
Postage and express charges are paid by the International. All taxes are included in the  
above charges.

*Don't  
Put it  
off*

**USE THIS  
CONVENIENT  
ORDER BLANK**

*Today*



*Wait 'till it*  
**STOPS and-**



**BE *Sure* YOU GET HOME!**